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U. S. Department of Agriculture.



A VASE OF NARCISSI (DAFFODILS)

See Special Bulb Section for description

Dawson Harrison Ltd.

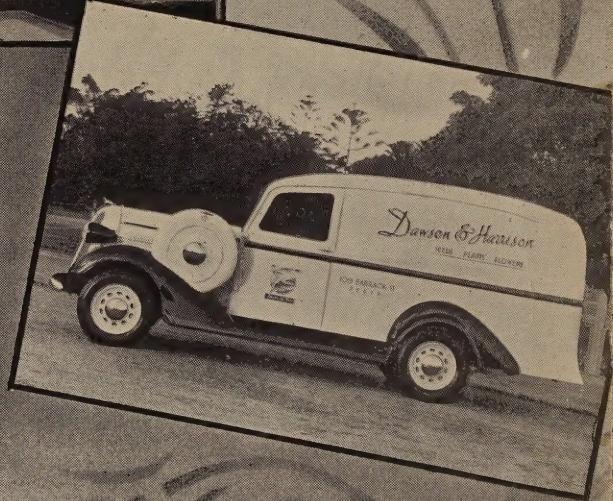
SEED & PLANT CATALOGUE

CITY RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, 109 BARRACK STREET, PERTH

If it's *Good*... we list it!

You will notice the Dawson list of varieties is comparatively numerically small but at the same time you will find that we list practically every variety of seed, plant or bulb of importance. This is because of our strict adherence to the Dawson policy of "If we list it, it's good." We ourselves must see every variety growing before it is listed.

In view of this fact it is even truer than usual that any selection from a Dawson Catalogue will be a good one, for it is impossible to get a "bad buy" when you make your choice from a listing which contains all of the good ones and none of the mediocre or poor kinds.



Our Mail Order Department is devoted to the careful fulfilment and expeditious despatch of all orders received by post. The same good service that prevails when you enter our store can be expected when you order by mail.

Seed orders, during the busy periods of a season cannot be forwarded the same day as received, but as promptly as is possible—usually the day after.

Prices, Postage, Freight.—The standard price for our vegetable seeds is 6d. per packet, post free, except beans and peas, which are extra. Leading storekeepers in all towns stock our seeds and sell at the same price. Be sure to buy new seed.

The date of issue is stamped on every packet.

Plants.—As a plant in transit is subjected to rough handling special attention to packing is necessary, and we make a small charge to cover cost of case, etc.

Remittances.—New customers are requested to forward cash with order, or submit a name as reference of any city firm with whom they have traded. Cheques should be crossed and exchange added.

Urgent Orders.—Whatever you need urgently—seeds, plants, or floral orders—simply wire your requirements to "Dawson, Harrison," Perth. Registered Cable Address, "Dawseeds."

CONDITIONS OF SALE

ALL OUR SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS AND TUBERS ARE OFFERED AND SOLD SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS OF SALE AS LAID DOWN BY THE SEED MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
THE DESCRIPTION UNDER WHICH OUR SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS AND TUBERS ARE SOLD SIGNIFIES NO MORE THAN THAT WE BELIEVE THEY HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM RELIABLE STOCKS AND IN NO CASE DOES THE DESCRIPTION SIGNIFY THAT THE RESULTANT CROP WILL GROW TRUE TO SUCH DESCRIPTION. WE ONLY OFFER AND SELL OUR GOODS SUBJECT TO THE STIPULATION THAT BY ACCEPTING AND/OR TAKING DELIVERY OF THEM THE PURCHASER AGREES TO WAIVE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED TERM OR CONDITION OF THE CONTRACT THAT THE GOODS ARE OF THE DESCRIPTION UNDER WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN OFFERED AND SOLD AND ARE FIT FOR ANY PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE PURCHASER HAS EXPRESSLY OR BY IMPLICATION MADE KNOWN TO US. THEY ARE REQUIRED, AND TO WAIVE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY AS TO THEIR GROWTH, PRODUCTIVITY OR QUALITY AND TO DISCHARGE US FROM ANY LIABILITY IF THE GOODS ARE FOUND TO BE OF A DIFFERENT DESCRIPTION OR INFERIOR QUALITY OR TO CONTAIN IMPURITIES OR IF THEY FAIL TO GERMINATE OR GROW. IF THE PURCHASER IS UNWILLING TO ACCEPT THE GOODS ON THESE TERMS HE MUST FORTHWITH RETURN THEM TO US AND IF PAID FOR, WE WILL REFUND THE PRICE.

Here they are!

IN COLOURS
SOFT AND VIVID

NOVELTY FLOWER SEEDS for 1938



HOLLYHOCK, *Scarlet Beauty*

HOLLYHOCK, ANNUAL DOUBLE SCARLET BEAUTY.

A fully double Hollyhock of the Chater type which will flower in six months from the time seed is sown—that is the outstanding characteristic of Annual Double Scarlet Beauty. The size of flower and plant habit are identical with the Chater Hollyhocks, but this new annual can be sown in spring for summer flowers the same year. In colour pure intense scarlet, gorgeously highlighting the garden scene, Scarlet Beauty is the first of what will later be a whole race of annual flowering double Hollyhocks of this type. In those sections of the country where Hollyhocks winter over with difficulty, this new annual double Hollyhock fills an important need, and for all gardeners it will save a whole year's time in growing. Plants will winter over where Chater varieties do, and the variety is classed as a perennial which blooms the first year from seed. 1/6 packet.

TITHONIA SPECIOSA GRANDIFLORA FIREBALL.

Dazzling as a ball of fire poised high above other flowers, Fireball is, undoubtedly, the last word in brilliance of colour in a fall blooming plant. Many who have known and enjoyed *Tithonia Speciosa* have considered it the brightest possible flower for autumn use. With the introduction, however, of Fireball, this older variety is entirely overshadowed. Fireball is a very brilliant, vibrant shade of scarlet orange, the petals in dazzling contrast to the clear yellow centre. The gaily coloured flowers are single, very large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter, and are carried on fine long stems. The plants are very tall, some reaching a height of 8 or 9 feet, with a fairly heavy growth of grayish green, woolly foliage. They are, however, neat in appearance, filling in well from the very base of the plant to the top, and unlike the older *Tithonia Speciosa* do not become ragged looking. 1/6 packet.

COSMOS, SENSATION FINEST MIXTURE. The Sensation type of Cosmos is to-day the favourite for cut flower use. The fact that the flowers are of immense size, 4 to 5 inches or more in diameter, with broad, heavy fluted petals which slightly overlap, giving a very full single flower, makes it ideal for cut flower use. These large flowers are carried on very long strong stems and are freely produced on plants which reach a height of 3 to 4 feet and have a fairly heavy growth of foliage. The flowers are produced within 8 to 10 weeks from the time seed is sown. 1/- packet.

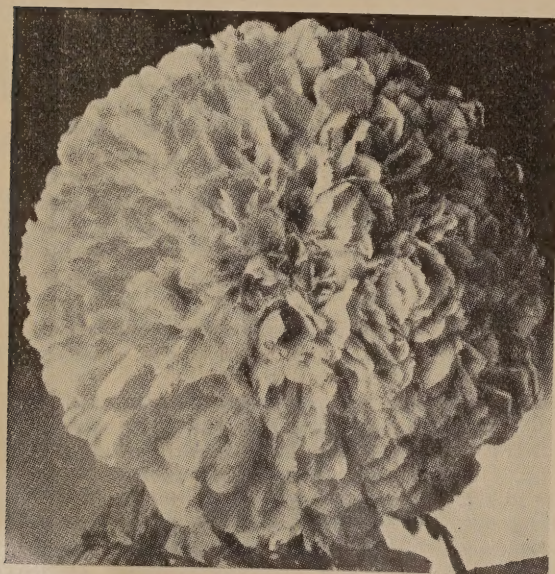
LUPINS, RUSSELL. This new strain of perennial Lupins has, as is now widely known, caused a sensation in horticultural circles. Raised by Mr. G. Russell, of York, England, and introduced by Messrs. Bakers, Codsall, it is the most outstanding introduction for many years. Awarded the Royal Horticultural Society's Gold Medal, June 1937. The long, closely furnished spikes flower in a great variety of rich colours—deep yellows, oranges, reds and brilliant bi-colours never seen in Lupins before. The florets are large with flat fan-like back-standards, and unlike

Outstanding Novelties from all over the World



DELPHINIUM

Blackmore & Langdown's Prize Mixture



MARIGOLD

Gigantea Sunset Giants

all other Lupins, most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. 2/6 packet.

ICELAND POPPY, GLENDON GIANTS. For those desiring large Iceland Poppies, there is no strain better than this one. The stems usually go 30 inches long and the giant blooms frequently 5 inches across. It is a most prolific bloomer, in a glorious range of colours, including creams, opals suffused pink, golden yellow, bright orange, and scarlet. Glendon Giants created a real sensation wherever they were shown for the first time last season. Packets 1/- and 2/6 ea.

ICELAND POPPY, GENUINE SUNRAY REGISTERED. This seed comes from the original raiser of Sunray, popular on account of its extraordinarily long stems and large flowers, the strain being particularly recommended to those who desire a good mixture in the yellow and salmon tonings. 2/6 packet.

PANSY, SELECTED SWISS GIANTS. By the originator of the world-famed Rogglis Giants, selected Swiss Giants is a variety of Pansy that we have been waiting for for some time and it will quickly gain popularity with all who love the best Pansies. For beauty, brilliancy, richness of colour with most rare and new shades of red and brown, we wholeheartedly recommend Selected Swiss Giants, which, together with their enormous size, will probably win for them greater praise than that already gained by Rogglis Giants, which, although introduced many years ago, still rank among our favourite Pansies. 1/6 packet.

Last Year's Novelties

MARIGOLD, GIGANTIA SUNSET GIANTS. Sunset Giants, which we introduced last year, has been favourably received. We have had many glowing reports on it, with special reference to the large size and sweet scented character of the flowers. Sunset Giants is the very largest Marigold yet developed, flowers in the field averaging about 5 inches in diameter, while those grown for show purposes have been known to attain a size of 7½ to 8 inches. The definite sweet scent of the flowers adds to its value as a cut flower variety, as well as being a good garden plant. The full centred flowers of fairly loose formation, with broad, heavy petals graceful overlapping, are of great depth and even larger than the Dahlia Flowered Zinnias. The colour range includes deep orange, golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, lemon yellow and a delightful new shade of primrose. The plants are extremely robust, producing a heavy growth of foliage, with 6 to 8 heavy branches, each bearing 3 to 6 large flowers. Plants are usually 3½ to 4 feet tall, but under extremely favourable conditions have been known to grow to as much as 7 feet. 9d. packet.

LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL CORAL KING. With Coral King, we have presented an entirely new colour in Larkspurs—blush pink with a strong suffusion of coral, which deepens and gets richer as the flowers mature, giving an impression of lovely delicate coral pink with a salmon tint. As in White King, the florets are very large, fully double and with rounded petals, but they are a little less closely spaced on the stem than in White King. There is a magnificent length of Hollyhock-like flowering spikes, averaging from 24 to 30 inches. The plants are

DAWSON'S FLOWER SEEDS

Novelties of 1937 that have Made Good

true Giant Imperial type, branches from the base and early blooming, coming into flower about the same time as the Stock Flowered variety Rosamond. Coral King has been proclaimed by all as the most desirable Larkspur colour yet produced. 9d. packet.

PRIMULA DAWKINS, CARMINE. Primula Dawkins, the single form which was introduced some two or three years ago, is one of the most popular Primulas for pot plant growers. With the introduction of this double form in the same very dazzling orange scarlet shade, the wealth of material for pot plant users has again been enriched. Those who grow decorative plants for market realise and highly praise the value of Primula Dawkins as a pot plant. We feel sure, therefore, they will more than welcome this double form which is an even better market plant subject than the original introduction. The flowers are carried well above the attractive foliage and are very freely produced. The doubling of the petals intensifies the colour and adds to the beauty of the plant, making the vivid orange scarlet flowers among the most showy of any pot plant variety. We are furnishing the originator's seed. 1/6 packet.

DELPHINIUM, BLACKMORE AND LANGDON'S MIXTURE. We believe everyone will agree that there are no better Delphinium strains to be found anywhere than those developed and sold by Blackmore and Langdon of Bath, England. Their famous Delphiniums have been admired by connoisseurs from all parts of the world, they have been exhibited at all the important horticultural shows and exhibitions, and have been granted literally hundreds of medals, prizes, certificates and awards. The flower spikes are extremely heavy, full flowered, and exceptionally long, while the plants reach a height of from 4 to 6½ feet, depending on the variety. To those who are acquainted with Blackmore and Langdon's Delphiniums no more need be said, and to those who have never grown these famous Delphiniums we recommend most urgently that this very valuable strain be incorporated in the Delphinium list. 9d. packet.

AQUILEGIA DOBBIES IMPERIAL HYBRIDS. It was granted an Award of Merit after being shown at the Royal Horticultural Society a few years ago and since that time has enjoyed considerable popularity in its native land. The flowers are of striking formation, with deep yellow petals and paler yellow petals, and extremely elongated spurs. These spurs may be 5 inches or more in length. The effect is at once dainty, unusual and arresting. The plants are from 2 to 3 feet tall, with characteristic bright green cut-leaf foliage and reddish stems. Flowers are produced during spring and early summer and are effective in the garden, although much more so in flower arrangements. 9d. packet.

NASTURTIUM, DWARF DOUBLE GEM MIXTURE. Our Gem Mixture, developed in response to the demand for a more compact growing strain of the semi-double sweet-scented Gleam Nasturtiums, is the ideal annual for border and edging use. The plants are truly dwarf and compact, totally without runners, and hold their compact form even in rainy climates where they will be a boon to garden makers. We feel that for general use they will be even more popular than the Gleams. The sweet-scented, semi-double flowers are of good size, and gaily cover the gem-like little plants in an evenly balanced, excellent colour range which includes shades of yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson,

salmon, cerise, cream, maroon and spotted varieties. The mixture contains both dark and light foliage plants. 9d. packet.

NASTURTIUM, SCARLET GLEAM FUSILIER STOCK. PANSY, TRIUMPH OF THE GIANTS. (See back cover). In this new variety of Double Nasturtiums, we offer a novelty which we believe will rapidly become as popular as Golden Gleam and surpass in popularity the many other double varieties which have been introduced recently. It has dark foliage resembling that of Fireball in the "single" section and its vivid scarlet flowers are equally as bright as that variety. The contrast of foliage and flower is similar to that found in Bishop of Llandaff Dehlia. The blooms are sweetly scented and freely produced. We recommend this variety with every confidence. 9d. packet.

STOCK, BISMARCK TEN WEEK. An exceptionally fine new Ten Week Stock, of very robust growth and pyramidal habit, attaining a height of 2½ feet, and producing a high percentage of full double flowers of very large size. It is perpetual-flowering, blooming 3 months without interruption, and forms at the same time a most elegant bedding plant and highly appreciated cut flower for all kinds of florists' work. 1/- packet.

Other Varieties introduced during the last few years which we can highly recommend

MARIGOLD, YELLOW SUPREME. An excellent cutting Marigold with carnation-like flowers 2 inches across. Colour creamy lemon yellow. 6d. packet.

MARIGOLD, MEXICAN DWARF, ORANGE. Semi-dwarf, splendid for border or massing, semi-tubular petals, large flowers of delightful orange. 6d. packet.

SCHIZANTHUS, GRANDIFLORA BUTTERFLY. Free flowering, compact, pyramidal habit, 12 to 15 inches, delightful colour range. 6d. packet.

ALYSSUM, LITTLE DORRITT. Delightful little border miniature 3-inch plants, white flower. 6d. packet.

BELLIS PERENNIS LONGFELLOW. Very popular border plant. This variety has an exceptionally large double flower. 6d. packet.

COSMOS, KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE. Single flowering robust habit, early flowerer, deep orange. 6d. packet.

HOLLYHOCK, DOUBLE TRIUMPH MIXTURE. Beautifully fringed rosette flowers in many new shades. 6d. packet.

LARKSPUR, ROSAMOND. Full double deep rose, compact growing, delightful for cutting. 6d. packet.

MARIGOLD, GUINEA GOLD RESELECTED. A reselection of the ever-popular Guinea Gold. 6d. packet.

PETUNIA, GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA. Extremely large single flowers of a delightful rose shade. 6d. packet.

SCHIZANTHUS, SUNSET HYBRIDS. Vigorous grower, bright red and carmine shades, with delicate gold markings. 6d. packet.



GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS CHOICE AND FRESH

ABBREVIATIONS: A—Sow in the Autumn. S—Sow in the Spring. A S—Sow in the Autumn or Spring. By the word "Autumn" we mean the months of February, March and April; and "Spring," August, September and October.

SOW flower seeds marked A S from March to November in open borders, though some of the choicest kinds, such as have small seeds, are better sown in prepared border of finely-sifted soil, covered very slightly, and afterwards transplanted to where they are to flower. Generally speaking, Autumn-sown Annuals will make much stronger and better plants than those sown in Spring. Half-hardy Annuals should be sown in Spring only (marked S) when all danger of frost is over. They may be started in a frame or hot-bed and afterwards planted out in the open border. We cannot give exact directions as to the time of planting and sowing Half-hardy Annuals, as the season is varied, and the climate is influenced by latitude and elevation; but a good guide may be found by noticing the right time for sowing pumpkins and Melons. These plants being Half-hardy Annuals, it follows that Half-hardy Flower Seeds will succeed when and where they will. Hardy Biennials can be sown in Spring and Autumn, which is perhaps the best season in the year in which to sow them. Tender Perennials, such as Calceolarias, Cinearias, Primula, Double Petunias, etc., should be sown in a Pot or Seed Pan, half filled with a mixture of Sand and Light Soil, with free drainage, over the rim of which should be placed a piece of glass. When the young Seedlings appear, gradually admit air till they are thoroughly hardened off; then prick out into small pots and shift into larger sizes when necessary.

The soil should be well moistened before sowing seed, then cover lightly with fine sifted soil, pat gently with the back of a spade, and shade with bushes or other material. Never cover seed more than its own depth with soil, particularly small seed. After sowing and until the young seedlings are well rooted, water with a finely-nosed watering-pot; many seeds are washed away after sowing by using a coarse watering-pot, and the seedsman who supplied them is condemned for their non-appearance.

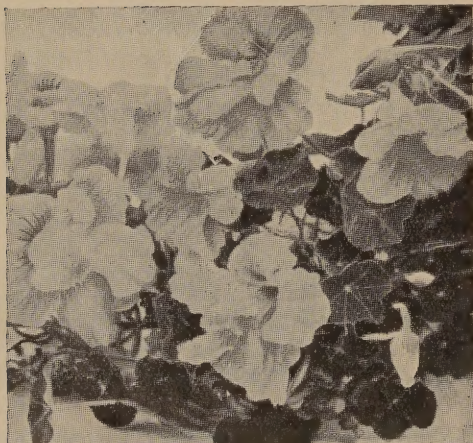
ANNUALS—Flowers, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

BIENNIALS—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.

PERENNIALS—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

SEE PAGE 7 FOR FLOWERS AND THEIR USES

ALL VARIETIES ARE 3d. PACKET UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED
NOVELTY FLOWERSEEDS ON PAGE 1



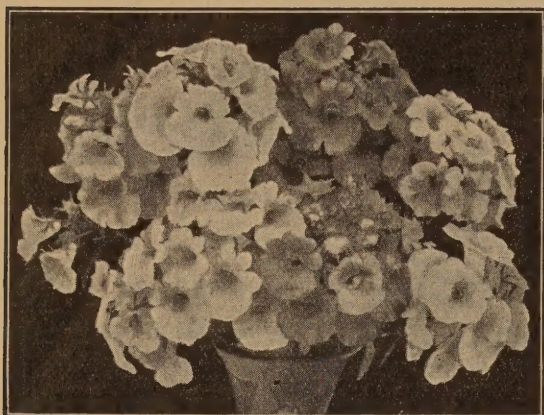
NASTURTIUM
Golden Gleam

<i>Abronia Unbellata</i> , rosy lilac	1	A S	
<i>Acroclinium Roseum</i> (double everlasting)	1	A	
<i>Adonis Aestivalis</i> , Flos Adonis crimson scarlet	1	S	
<i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i> , blue	1½	A S	
<i>Alyssum Little Dorrit</i> , attractive and beautiful border and bedding plant	1	A	6d.
<i>Amaranthus, Tricolor</i> (Brightest)	3	S	
<i>Amaranthus, Quadricolor</i>	4	S	6d.
<i>Amaranthus, Salicifolius</i>	3	S	
The leaves of the <i>Amaranthus</i> are colored in dark purple, yellow and green.			
<i>Anchusa Angustifolia</i> , blue	1½	A S	
<i>Anemone St. Brigid</i> , mixed	1	A	
<i>Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, Dwarf</i>	1	A S	
<i>Antirrhinum, Tall, Dawson's Giant</i>	3	A S	6d.
Mixture	3	A S	
<i>Antirrhinum, Maximum, mixed</i>	3	A S	
<i>Antirrhinum, Nymph</i>	3	A S	
<i>Antirrhinum, rose</i>	3	A S	
<i>Antirrhinum, snowflake</i>	3	A S	
<i>Antirrhinum, Maralda, Copper Carmine</i>	3	A S	

Select Flowers you Don't Know as well as Older Favourites

Antirrhinum, apple blossom, pink ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, lilac ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, Goteland, salmon ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, Queen Victoria, white ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum, Evening Sky, salmon rose ..	3	A S	
Antirrhinum Californian Rust-proof Strain (New) ..	3	A S	1/-
Antirrhinum En Garde, pink ..	3	A S	6d.
Aquilegia Alba, Flora Plena, double white ..	1½	A	
Aquilegia Dobbies Imp. Hybrida, long spurred, mixed ..	1½	A	1/-
Arctotis Grandis, pale white Marguerite flowers ..	2	A S	
Aster, Ostrich Plume, mixed ..	1½	A S	
Aster, Tasmanian, giant branching, beautiful colours ..	2½	A S	6d.
Auricula, finest English hybrids ..	1½	A	
Balsam Camellia, flowered, mixed ..	2	S	
Balsam, carnation striped, mixed ..	2	S	
Begonia, tuberous rooted, single, finest mixed ..	1½	A S	1/6
Bellis Perennis Longfellow. This new variety with its dark rose rose extra double flowers has become very popular as a border plant ..	½	A	6d.
Calendula, Golden Radio, quilled petals, bright yellow ..	1½	A S	6d.
Calendula Radio ..	1½	A S	1/-
Calendula Sensation ..	1½	A S	6d.
Calendula Balls, Orange ..	1½	A S	
Calceolaria, choicest mixed ..	1½	A	1/6
Calendula Pluvialis, white ..	1½	A S	
Calendula Pastel Bedding Mixture (new) ..	1½	A S	6d.
Calendula Chrysantha (see back cover).			
Calliopsis (or Coreopsis), mixed ..	3	A S	
Canary Creeper, climber, yellow annual ..	6	S	
Candytuft, fine mixed ..	1	A S	
Candytuft, Empress, pure white ..	½	A S	
Canterbury Bells, single mixed ..	2	A	
Canterbury Bells, double mixed ..	2	A	
Carnation, extra fine, mixed ..	1½	A S	1/6
Carnation, perpetual flowering, choice mixed, selected ..	2	A S	2/6
Carnation Marguerite, mixed ..	2	A S	
Celosia Pyramidalis Plumosa, Feathered Cockscomb ..	2	S	
Celosia Thompsoni Magnifica, Improved Feathered Cockscomb ..	2	S	
Centaurea, Moschata, mixed Sweet Sultan ..	1	A S	
Chrysanthemum Carinatum, fl. pl. Marguerites, annual, mixed ..	1½	A S	
Chrysanthemum Tricolour, Burridge-anum, brightest colours ..	1½	A S	
Cineraria Grandiflora, mixed colours ..	1½	A	1/6
Clarkia Elegans, mixed ..	2	A	
Cilanthus Dampieri, Sturt's Desert Pea, Mixed ..	1	A	6d.
Cockscomb, dwarf, mixed ..	1	S	
Cockscomb, dwarf, crimson ..	1½	S	
Convolvulus, Major, mixed climbers ..	10	A S	
Cornflower, fine mixed ..	1½	A S	
Cornflower, Emperor William, blue ..	1½	A S	
Cosmos Klondyke Orange Flare. Vivid orange with attractive light green foliage ..	2	A S	6d.
Cosmos (Cosmea), choice mixed ..	5	S	
Cosmos, Double Early Flowering ..			1/-
Cosmos, Klondyke, orange yellow ..	4	S	6d.
Cyclamen, Persicum Giganteum, splendid mixture ..	¾	A S	1/6
Dahlia, Cactus, double, finest mxd. ..	5	S	1/-
Dahlia, decorative, choicest mixed ..	4	S	1/-
Daisy, Double, Garden, mixed ..	½	A	
Daisy, Giant Double, mixed ..	½	A	
Datura, fl. pl., yellow ..	2	S	
Delphinium, choice mixed ..	3	A	
Delphinium, Dawson & Harrison's Superb Mixture ..	3	A	1/-
Delphinium, Hollylock strain ..	3	A	1/-
Desert Pea (see Cilanthus)			
Dianthus Chinensis, double, mixed ..	1	A S	
Dianthus Heddewigi Laciniatus, single, fringed ..	1	A S	
Digitalis, Gloxinoides, Foxglove ..	3	A	
Dolichos Lignosus, climber, pink & white ..	20	A S	
Eschscholtzia, mixed colours ..	-	A S	
Everlasting Flowers, mixed, all colors ..	1	A S	
Everlasting Peas, mixed colors ..	5	A S	
Evening Scented Stock (see Matthiola) ..			
Flos Adonis (see Adonis) ..			
Forget-Me-Not, mixed ..	¾	A	
Foxglove (see Digitalis) ..			
Fuchsia Hybrida, double & single, mixed ..	2	A S	1/6
Gaillardia Grandiflora, mixed ..	1½	A S	
Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana, double ..	1½	A S	
Gaillardia Grandiflora Burgundy (new) ..	1½	A S	2/6
Gerbera Jamesoni Hybrida ..	-	A S	1/6
Globe Amaranthus, mixed, everlasting ..	1½	S	
Gloxinia Grandiflora, choice, mixed ..	¾	A	1/6
Godetia Grandiflora Rosea, fl. pl. ..	1	A	
Godetia Princess of Wales, rose ..	1	A	
Godetia, mixed colours ..	1	A	
Gysophylla Paniculata, white ..	½	A S	
Helichrysum Monstrosum, mixed Everlasting ..	3	A S	
Helianthus Cucumerifolius, miniature ..	4	S	
Heliotrope, finest mixed ..	3	S	
Hollyhock, mixed, finest English single or double ..	6	A S	
Hollyhock Chaters Improved ..	6	A S	6d.
Hollyhock, Double Triumph Mixed. A decided improvement on all previous Hollyhocks ..	5	A S	6d.
Humulus, Japonicus, or Variagated Japanese Hop, climber ..	15	S	6d.
Hunnemannia, Fumariaefolia, yellow ..	1½	A S	
Ice Plant, half-hardy annual ..	½	S	
Impatiens Sultani, mixed Zanzibar Balsam ..	2	S	1/-
Impatiens Holstii, New Hybrids, very fine ..	2	S	1/-
Ipomopsis Elegans, scarlet flowers ..	2½	A S	
Jacoea, double mixed ..	1	A S	
Japanese Cape Gooseberry, Physalis francheti ..	2	S	
Kochia Tricophylla, (Burning Bush), Perennial Ornamental Bush ..	2	S	
Larkspur Giant Imperial Blue Bell. A new strain, six foot growth with stock type flowers ..	6	A S	6d.
Larkspur, Tall German Rocket, mixed ..	2	A	
Larkspur (New) Carmine King ..	4	A	6d.
Larkspur (New) La France, salmon pink ..	4	A	6d.
Lathyrus Pubescens Perennial Pea, pale violet flowers (Plants 1/6) ..	6	A S	1/-
Lavender, English ..	2	A S	
Leptosyne, Maritima, golden yellow ..	1½	A S	
Linaria Reticulata Aurea Purpurea, purple ..	1	A S	
Limnanthes Douglasii, yellow ..	½	A S	
Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum, Scarlet Flax ..	1	A S	
Lobelia, Barnard's Perpetual, blue, white eye ..	½	A S	
Lobelia, Crystal Palace, blue ..	½	A S	
Love-Lies-Bleeding, crimson ..	2½	S	
Love-in-a-Mist (see Nigella)			
Lupinus Cruickshanksii, mixed ..	2	A S	6d.
Lupinus, very fine mixed ..	2	A S	

Gay Flowers to Delight You



NEMESIA, Strumosa Grandiflora

Malope Grandiflora, mixed	2	A S	
Malva Moschata, rose and white	2	A S	
Mandevillea Suavolens, climber white	25	S	
Marguerites (see Chrysanthemum)			
Marigold, Guinea Gold, Reselected. We can confidently recommend it for good germination, purity of stock, and more especially trueness to type and colour	2½	A S	6d.
Mimulus, Tigrinus, mixed	1½	A S	
Mina Lobtat, climber	½	S	6d.
Musk, scented, yellow flower	½	S	
Myosotis Palustris, Forget-Me-Not	1	A S	
Marigold, French, mixed	1½	S	
Matricaria Grandiflora, dbl. white	1½	A S	
Matthiola Bicornis, Night-scented Stock	1	A S	
Medeola Asparagoides, climber	5	S	
Mesembryanthemum Tricolor	½	S	
(Scarlet Border Portulaca)			
Mignonette, sweet, large-flowered	1	A S	
Mignonette, Matchet, dwarf scented	¾	A S	
Mimulus Cardinalis, Monkey Flower	1	A S	
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, mixed	1	A S	
Nasturtium Double Scarlet Gleam (new)		A	1/-
Nasturtium Double Gleam Hybrids (new)		A	1/-
Nasturtium (New) Golden Gleam double, yellow, scented		A	6d.
Nemesia Strumosa, Suttoni, mxd.	1	A S	
Nemesia Compacta Blue	1	A	6d.
Nicotina Affinis, Tobacco, white flowers	2	S	
Nigella Damascena, Love-in-Mist	1	A	
Pansy, Dawson & Harrison's Incomparable	½	A	2/6
This splendid mixture cannot fail to give satisfaction.			
Pansy, Large French Stained, a mixture of the finest named sorts	½	A	
Pansy, Bugnots Superb Blotched	½	A	1/6
Pansy, Cassiers	½	A	1/6
Bath's Empress—One of the most reliable and best known strains procurable. 2/6 pkt.			
Pansy, Odiers or Blotched	½	A	
Pansy, Trimardeau Giant	¾	A	6d.
Pansy, Rogglis Giant	½	A	2/6
Pansy, Lord Beaconsfield, Purple violet	½	A	6d.
Pansy, black or faust	½	A	6d.
Pansy, Yellow Giant	½	A	6d.

Poppy the Shirley, mixed	2	A S	
Poppy Gartref, new strain containing all of the new Art Shades			1/- pkt.
Poppy Iceland, rose tints	2	A	6d.
Poppy, Iceland, Special Mixture	2	A S	
Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit)	10	S	
Penstemon, finest mixed	1½	S	
Petunia Maculata Inimitable	1½	A S	1/6
Polyanthus, choicest mixed	½	A	
Portulaca, single, finest mixed	½	S	
Portulaca, double, finest mixed	½	S	
Primula Malacoides	¾	A	1/6
Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, choicest	¾	A	1/6
Petunia, Dawson's single, fringed. (The best)	1½	A S	1/6
Petunia, single, mixed	1	A S	6d.
Petunia, Violaacea, dwarf habit, habit, deep violet purple			6d.
Phaseolus Caracalla (Snail Flower). (Plants 2/-)	20	S	
Phlox, Drummondii Grandiflora, mxd	1	A S	
Phlox, Drummondii Alba, pure white	1	A S	
Poinsettia Heterophylla, Mexican Fire Plant	3	S	
Primula Obconica	¾	A	1/6
Pyrethrum Aureum, Golden Feather	¾	A S	
Pyrethrum Roesum, splendid border	1	A S	
Ranunculus, choicest mixed	½	A	
Rhodanthe, mixed Everlasting Flowers	1	A S	
Rocket, sweet mixed	1½	A	
Salpiglossis, finest mixed	2	S	
Salpiglossis, Emperor, mixed	2	S	
Salvia Splendens Bonfire			6d.
Scarlet, tall	3	A S	
Salvia Patens, blue	2½	A S	1/6
Scabiosa, dwarf, double, mixed, Pin-cushioned Flower	16	A S	
Schizanthus, finest mixed	2	S	
Silene Pendula Catchfly	1	A S	
Snadragon (see Antirrhinum)			
Stock, Beauty of Nice, fleshy pink	1½	A S	6d.
Stock, Emperor, mixed	2	A S	
Stokesia Cyanea, double, blue, perennial	2	A S	
Sunflower (see Hellanthus)			
Sweet Alyssum (see Alyssum)			
Sweet William, double mixed	1	A	
Stock, "Queen of Whites"	1½	A S	
Stock, German or Ten Week, mxd. Most reliable	1	A S	6d.
Stock, Wallflower Leaved, Ten Week, mixed	1	A S	6d.
Stock Brompton, mixed	2	A S	
Sweet Sultan (see Centaurea)			
Tasconia Mollissima (White Passion Fruit) climber, rose colour flowers	20	S	
Thunbergia, finest mixed climber	4	S	
Tropaeolum Lobianum	6	S	
Verbena, choicest mixed	1	A S	
Verbena, Mammoth, mixed	1	A S	6d.
Vinca, choice mixed	1½	A S	
Viola Odorata the Czar, blue, sweet violet	½	A	
Viola Papilio	½	A	6d.
Viola Hyb. Primrose Dame, yellow	½	A	6d.
Virginian Stocks, mixed	½	A S	
Viscaria Cardinalis	1	A S	
Wallflower, double, finest mixed	1½	A	
Wallflower, single mixed	1½	A	
Zinnia, Dawson's Giant Mammoth, unequalled for colour	2	S	6d.
Zinnia, Robusta Grandiflora, Ple-nissima, choice mixture	2	S	
Zinnia, Dahlia Flowered, the latest in Zinnias	2	S	6d.

Flowers Grouped for Special Uses

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Acroclinium	Coreopsis	Pentstemon
Agrostemma	Dianthus	Petunia
Anchusa	Didiscus	Phlox
Antirrhinum	Gaillardia	Poppy Nudicaule
Arctotis	Gerbera	Pyrethrum
Aster	Gomphrena	Roseum
Brachycome	Gypsophila	Rudbeckia
Cacalia	Helichrysum	Salpiglossis
Calendula	Larkspur	Scabiosa
Calliopsis	Mignonette	Schizanthus
Candytuft	Marigold	Stocks
Carnation	Nasturtium	Sweet Peas
Centaurea	(Gleam)	Verbena
Chrysanthemum	Nigella	Zinnia
Clarkia		

ANNUALS THAT DO WELL IN A SLIGHTLY MOIST SOIL

Amaranthus	Linum	Mignonette
Calendula	Marigold	Nigella
Larkspur	Marvel of Peru	Ricinus

ANNUALS WHICH WITHSTAND DROUGHT

Abronia	Coreopsis	Marvel of Peru
Ageratum	Cosmos	Mesembryan-
Alyssum	Cynoglossum	themum
Arctotis	Dianthus	Petunia
Boronia	Dimorphotheca	Portulaca
Brachycome	Euphorbia	Scabiosa
Browallia	Gaillardia	Statice
Calliopsis	Helianthus	Tithonia
Candytuft	Hollyhock	Verbena
Centaurea	Humulus	Vinca
Chorizanthe	Marigold	Zinnia
		Abronia

PLANTS FOR HANGING BASKETS, ETC.

Abronia	Lantana
Ageratum	Lobelia
Asparagus sprengeri	Nasturtium (Gleam)
Begonia	Petunia
Coleus	Portulaca
Geranium	Thunbergia
Ipomea	Verbena

FLOWERS FOR WINTER BOUQUETS (DRIED FLOWERS)

Acroclinium	Linaria
Catananche	Physalis
Celosia Cristata	Rhodanthe
Gomphrena	Statice
Gypsophila paniculata	Xeranthemum
Helichrysum	

DWARF EDGING PLANTS

Ageratum	Myosotis
Alyssum	Nasturtium (Dwarf)
Arabis	Nemesia
Armeria	Nemophila
Aubrietia	Pansy
Bellis	Portulaca
Campanula carpatia	Pyrethrum aureum
Gazania	Verbena compacta
Helichrysum	Viola
Lobelia	Virginian Stock
Marigold (French)	Zinnia Tom Thumb
Marigold (Signata)	Pumila

Special Uses for Flowers

RAPID GROWING ANNUALS

Balloon Vine	Gourds
Balsam Apple and Pear	Ipomea
Canary Bird Vine	Morning Glory
Cardinal Climber	Nasturtium (Gleam)
Cobea	Scarlet Runner Beans
Cypress Vine	Sweet Peas
Dolichos	Wild Cucumber

ANNUALS FOR FRAGRANCE

Alyssum	Nicotiana
Candytuft	Petunia
Carnation	Scabiosa
Centaurea imperialis	Stocks
Heliotrope	Sweet Peas
Matthiola	Sweet William
Mignonette	Valeriana
Nasturtium (Gleam)	Wallflower

ANNUALS FOR POOR SOIL

Alyssum	Kochia
Antirrhinum	Mesembryanthemum
Carthamus	Nasturtium
Celosia	Portulaca
Chorizanthe	Statice
Clarkia	Ursinia
Cosmos	Venidium
Euphorbia	Verbena
Godetia	

ANNUALS WHICH PREFER A LIME SOIL

Amaranthus	Momordica
Dianthus	Stocks
Hunnemannia	Wallflower
Mignonette	

FOR SEMI SHADE

Anchusa italica	Godetia
Aquilegia	Linaria
Bellis perennis	Lupin
Campanula	Myosotis
Centaurea	Pansy
Clarkia	Platycondon
Coleus	Sweet William
Geum	

FOR ROCK GARDENS

Annuals	Perennials
Abronia	Nemophila
Alyssum	Phlox drummondii
Anagallis	Portulaca
Brachycome	Sanvitalia
Chorizanthe	Saponaria
Dianthus Heddwigi	Schizanthus
Dimorphotheca	Statice Tom Thumb
Gilia Micrantha	Sweet Pea Cupid
Leptosyne	Thunbergia
Linaria	Torenia
Lobelia	Ursinia
Marigold Tagetes	Verbena
Mesembryanthemum	Virginia Stock
Nasturtium Dwarf Gem	Zinnia Tom Thumb
Nemesia	Zinnia Haagaena

FOR ROCK GARDENS

Perennials
Alyssum saxatile
Anthemis Montana
Aquilegia
Arabis
Arenaria
Armeria
Aubrietia
Bellis perennis
Campanula carpatia
Candytuft Semperflorens
Cerastium
Cheiranthus
Convolvulus mauritanicus
Dianthus
Fragaria
Geum
Gypsophila Repens
Helianthemum
Heuchera
Hypericum
Linum
Lychnis
Matricaria Eximia
Myosotis
Nepeta
Oenothera macrocarpa
Platycodon
Poppy Nudicaule
Potentilla
Primula
Saponaria Ocymoides
Silene Schafta
Stachys Lanata
Tunica
Verbascum Wied
Verbena Venosa
Veronica
Viola
Vittadenia



New COSMOS Sensation

Fresh Vegetables have Finer Flavour

Disinfected by special Modern Process under the supervision of the State Plant Pathologist (Mr. H. A. Pittman, B.Sc. Agr. (hons.), Dip. Ed.) as a means of reducing diseases which are sometimes carried in the seed to an irreducible minimum.

ARTICHOKE

Sow in Autumn or Spring, and transplant the following season into deeply trenched and well-manured ground eighteen inches apart.

Large Green Globe is the standard variety. It is considered a delicacy and demands a high price in all better city markets. Requires warm weather.

Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant in Spring in the same manner as Potatoes. 6d. per lb., Freight extra.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus grows better and produces earlier if planted in well-drained soil, with a southerly exposure. Sow in Spring in drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep; soak seed in water for twelve hours. The second year transplant into well-drained beds composed of sandy loam, stable manure and coarse sand in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in rows, then cover with four inches of good made soil; same amount of manure and light soil in the winter. Early in Spring dress with salt and fork in.

Connover's Colossal.—The stalks are very large, with few scales and they retain their thickness up to the top. Considered one of the best. Seed, 6d. per pkt.; 3-year-old roots, 2/6 doz.; 7/6 100.

BROAD BEANS

Broad Windsor—Medium height and good bearer, very sweet beans. Fairly quick maturing, 1/- lb.; 6d. pkt.

Leviathan Long Pod—Is exceedingly prolific, bearing long pods, each containing from 8 to 10 well-flavoured beans. Height 4 feet. 6d. pkt., 1/- lb.

Tongan or Madagascar Runner Bean—A very strong evergreen perennial climber, and produces large quantities of large flat beans of excellent quality. It is estimated that in a warm situation and good soil two plants of this bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year 1lb. will sow a row of about 70 feet.

Canadian Wonder—One of the best and prolific varieties in cultivation, very large pods, excellent flavour. This is by far the best known variety in existence. 6d. pkt., 1/3 lb.

Scarlet Runner—Of strong quick growth, bearing large and showy sprays of bright scarlet flowers. The pods are tender and tasty while young. Climbs well and is often grown for ornament.

BUTTER BEAN

Golden Wax—This is a leading Wax Pole variety, which climbs well, is hardy, vigorous and very productive. The pods are 6½ to 7½ inches long, perfectly straight and flat. The flesh is brittle and of fine quality.

All varieties, except Peas and Beans, are disinfected. All packet seeds 6d. packet unless otherwise priced.

Special Prices for Bulk Seeds, which are sold subject to our usual Conditions of Sale.

LIMA BEAN

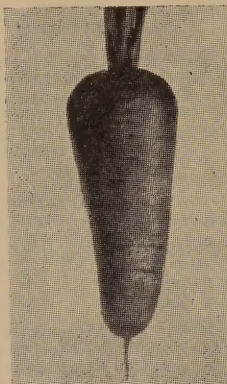
Burpees Bush—The earliest maturing and best of all. The pods are large, flat and nearly straight, and measure on an average 4½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width, containing four fair-sized flat beans of excellent quality.

POLE BEANS

Abundance.—Very good white-seeded runner bean. The bean is long, almost straight and flat, often growing to a length of 10 to 12 inches. Price 1/- pkt.

Dawson & Harrison's Kentucky Wonder.—An early and very productive variety that climbs well and bears a fine crop of large pods. The pods measure from 7 to 9 inches long, and are slender and decidedly curved. They are thick and mealy, tender, brittle and of good quality, showing slight strings as the beans reach their full size. 6d.; pkt., 2/- lb.

Stringless Greenpod (otherwise known as **White Kentucky Wonder**)—Uniformly straight, 6 to 8 inches in length, rich green and very mealy, entirely stringless. 6d. pkt., 3/- lb.



BEEF

Beet should be sown in ground that has been well manured for a previous crop, as it will not thrive if new manure is used. One ounce will sow 10 yards.

Egyptian Turnip Rooted—The roots are globular. They are smooth and have but little tops. The skin is blood red and the flesh dark red. The flesh is tender and the flavour decidedly sweet. The most popular variety. 6d. pkt., 9d. oz.

Crimson Globe—A handsome second early variety of a deep crimson colour. Fine grained, sweet and juicy. 6d. pkt., 9d. oz.

Silver or Sea Kale—A most useful vegetable. During hot summer throws a fine crop of spinach-like leaves. 6d. pkt., 9d. oz.

BROCCOLLI

The greatest vegetable novelty ever introduced. Should be planted like the Cauliflower, which it greatly resembles, although it is a perennial.

Adams Early White—An excellent type of the early White Broccoli. Sow from January to March. 6d. pkt.

Knight's Protecting—Pure white, very large head; largely recommended. 6d. pkt.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

1 ounce will sow 6 square yards for transplanting. Sow in February in rows 2 feet, with 18 inches between the plants.

Tall—The best productive variety of strong and vigorous growth.

CABBAGE

Cabbage succeeds best in cool, moist climates and rather heavy friable loams with gravelly sub

Try a New Variety with your Favourite Vegetable

soil. Early Cabbage is sown in January, February and March. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Succession—This popular second early sort is about 10 days later than Drumhead.

Enkhuizen Glory—The heads are very solid, with few outer leaves. They are of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. trimmed.

Early Jersey Wakefield—The heads are uniformly hard and solid. They are conical in form, generally pointed at the end, with but few outside leaves.

Sugarloaf—Large solid flattened heads of excellent quality. Matures early.

Dawson's Copenhagen Market—This variety has become immensely popular with both market and home gardeners throughout the country, the heads weighing about 8lb. They are very solid and have a small core of good quality. The plants are short stemmed and very productive.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—A well-known popular summer variety.

Brunswick—The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and are very uniform. Is really an all-the-year round Cabbage, being equally good for winter.

Early Drumhead—Uniformly dwarf and solid in growth. Little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the heads of remarkable solidity.

Golden Acre—We thoroughly recommend this variety as it is the earliest Drumhead type of Cabbage on the market having a solid round head, and dark green, glossy leaves. Price 1/- pkt.

CABBAGE, SAVOY

This excellent curled Cabbage should be sown about February. It is one of the most delicious of vegetables, also suitable for cold districts.

Savoy, Dwarf Green Curled—A curly early variety, with compact head, one of the best.

Savoy, Drumhead—A large variety, compact, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY

6d. per packet, post free. Sow in beds or boxes in September or October, plant out into rows 3ft. or 4ft. apart. The plants last some years, but require to be pruned annually to cut the old wood out. 3/6 oz., post free.

CARROTS

Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in Sept. in drills 18 inches apart, and when fit thin out from 5 to 6 inches. Sand and sandy loam can produce the best carrots; they will grow in any soil if not stony, but will fork if grown on freshly-manured land. The beds should be both finely and deeply dug, not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or Feb.; the Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than 3 or 4 inches apart.

Early Short Horn—A well-known variety, largely grown for table use. Medium size, very tender. 1/- oz., 1/9 ½lb.

James' Scarlet Intermediate—The standard variety for main crop, producing good long roots of good colour and excellent flavour. 1/- oz., 2/6 ½lb.

White Belgian—A white variety of good size, invaluable for stock.

Guerande, or Oxheart—A French variety of recent introduction, and is a decided acquisition. It is intermediate between James' Scarlet and the Horn varieties and is perfectly distinct. The shape is nearly oval, and the colour and quality all that can be desired. 6d. pkt., 1/- oz.

CAPSICUM or Pepper

Sow in box in September. Transplant when large enough; leave 2ft. between each.

Elephant's Trunk—Colour fleshy scarlet. Very mild flavour. 6d. pkt.

CAULIFLOWER

Eclipse Very Early—A splendid large summer variety with large pure white heads.

Improved Self-Protecting Autumn Giant—An extremely valuable early variety. An improvement on the well-known Veitches, which is

very well-known here. Good keeper.

Early London—A well-known quick-growing hardy variety, with fine white heads.

Dawson's Best Early—This grand strain, first introduced by us, has fully maintained all the merits claimed for it. Plants are of strong growth, with erect pointed dark green leaves growing closely about the head. It is remarkable for both the extreme earliness and certainty with which the plants produce fine heads. Good heads measure from 8 to 10 inches across; they are pure snowy white with close compact curd of extra fine quality. Dawson's Best Early is an excellent home and early market variety. 1/- pkt.

Early Snowball—Many Market Gardeners claim for Snowball first place for both early and late planting. It is a popular extra early variety of dwarf compact growth. Under favourable conditions nearly every plant will make a fine solid head—pure white of fine size, with very close compact curd of excellent quality. 1/- pkt.

Brunswick—This is an easy Cauliflower to grow, maturing in about six months, produces very large white heads of splendid texture. The leaves are long and twisted and has a self-protecting habit. Price 1/- pkt.

CELERY

Celery requires very rich deep soil and a moist situation is the best. Sow seeds in beds or boxes in July, August and September. As soon as large enough to handle they should be planted out into rich beds. Manure to a depth of 6 inches should be dug into a trench and as much liquid manure as possible be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be 16in. to 18in. wide, and the plants set at 6in. to 12in. apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but care must be taken not to put too much soil around them with a view to blanching, until a month before they are wanted for use.

White Solid Paschal—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, being a good keeper makes it valuable for travelling.

Soup Celery—A splendid substitute for stick celery for flavouring.

Henderson's White Plume (American grown)—A self-protecting variety of delicious flavour, very early and of easy culture.

CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers should be grown in every garden, to furnish both large fruits for slicing for the table.

Consult Us regarding your Pest Problems

and small fruits for pickling. In most seasons it will be best to make two sowings. For the earliest crops out of doors seed may be sown in July, in bottom heat, harden off and plant out in early September. For later crops seed may be sown in the open ground protected by a little hessian from wet weather in October, and sow on till December in open ground.

Dawson's Giant White Spine—The fruits are nearly cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends, with deep rich colouring, marked with distinct white lines at the blossom end. The small young fruits are just of the right size for pickling. The fruits are excellent for slicing, with crisp, white flesh of delicious flavour.

Long Green—The young cucumbers make very fine pickles. Under favourable conditions the fruits grow from 10 to 12 inches in length. The foliage is rich green, flesh solid and green.

Short Green—Fully developed fruits average 4 to 5 inches in length and, on account of their fine quality they are often used for slicing; but is grown chiefly for medium sized pickles.

Early Cluster—These are produced freely and frequently set in clusters of 2 and 3, borne in the centre of the plant. Of excellent quality, with crisp, juicy, white flesh. Meaty, and has a small seed cavity.

Early Fortune—This has been proclaimed the finest type of White Spine Cucumber ever introduced. The skin is a rich dark green, the texture of the pure white flesh is firm and crisp. The flavour is most delicious. The seed cavity very small.

Fordhook Famous—An immense and handsome Cucumber. The most fleshy and finest in flavour of the White Spine type. It is a vigorous bearer, bearing an enormous crop. The foliage is rich dark green, quite resistant to disease and insect attacks. Fordhook Famous is practically all flesh bearing, hardly any seeds. The thick flesh is a beautiful greenish white. It is crisp, juicy and of most excellent flavour.

Apple Shaped—This variety is much appreciated in this country, having a delicious flavour, and is absolutely the best for salads. Quite a unique variety and an abundant grower.

EGG PLANT

Sow in pan or warm border in August and September, or as soon as frosts are over, and when two or three inches high plant out in rich garden soil 2½ feet each way. Shade and water until established; pinch tops to induce strong growth.

New York Improved—The best variety of purple-fruited type. The plants are most productive, bearing oblong rich purple fruits.

HERBS, Culinary

Herbs—Culinary. Indispensable for the kitchen, the following varieties are very easily grown, and are available in strong young plants:—Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, in pots at 6d. each. Mint and Parsley in bundles of roots at 6d. per bdle.

LEEK

No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May or June at the latest, and plant out in rows 18 inches apart and 8 inches apart in the rows, if the soil is rich and a very large Leek desired. When the plants are 6 inches high they are then ready to transplant.

London Flag—Very handsome, blanches beautifully. The favourite variety.

LETTUCE

Lettuce prefers cool, moist weather, and does best in rich soil. Plant as early in Spring as the ground can be worked up. Sow the seed thinly in drills and cover with an inch of fine soil. One ounce for 600 feet of drill. 4lb. per acre in drills.

Brittle Ice—Grows a larger size, is of a more pleasing appearance, and retains its crispness and mild flavour to a greater degree during the summer months than any other crisp-headed variety. It is a quick and strong growing variety, and will give satisfaction as long as the plants are supplied with a fair amount of moisture.

New York Improved—The heads are closely folded and of immense size. The inner portion is beautifully branched and outer leaves are of a deep rich green. It is a foremost market grower's variety, and just as popular with home gardeners.

Hanson—A large sure header of clear light green colour. Excellent for summer planting. Crisp, mild, tender, with a solid blanched heart.

Salamander—This is exceptionally fine for growing during any season. The heads are of large size and nearly round.

Iceberg—Attractive heads of medium size and medium green colour. The leaves are wavy, with fringed edges, and are tinged at the margin with purplish brown. Very compact head.

Paris White Cos—A very widely-known variety that will form well folded heads in 7 to 8 weeks after sowing. The best Cos Lettuce. A fine yielder of good quality.

Neapolitan—Beautiful curled leaves, with firm, crisp, large solid heads.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

In the past amateurs have had very indifferent success in mushroom growing, owing, as has now been proved, to the unreliability of the spawn or culture. This in the past was imported from England, in the form of a manure brick; but, owing to either the passage through the tropics or the spawn being too old, successful results were rarely obtained.

A Sydney Biologist prepared a pure culture spawn, which now enables sellers to almost guarantee good results, and it is now being produced in Australia under the name of "M.A.S." Mushroom Culture Spawn."

Spawn should not be used that is over six months old, and it should always be stored in a cool cellar until required. The next essential is fresh horse manure. This must be obtained from stables that use straw for bedding, and have not been disinfected. Then comes the top soil, which must be sifted finely, and must not contain clay.

One packet of "M.A.S." Mushroom Culture Spawn, under favourable conditions, should produce 30 lbs. of mushrooms, or 2 to 2½ lbs per square foot.

Each packet priced at 3/- is dated when packed, which is a protection to the grower.

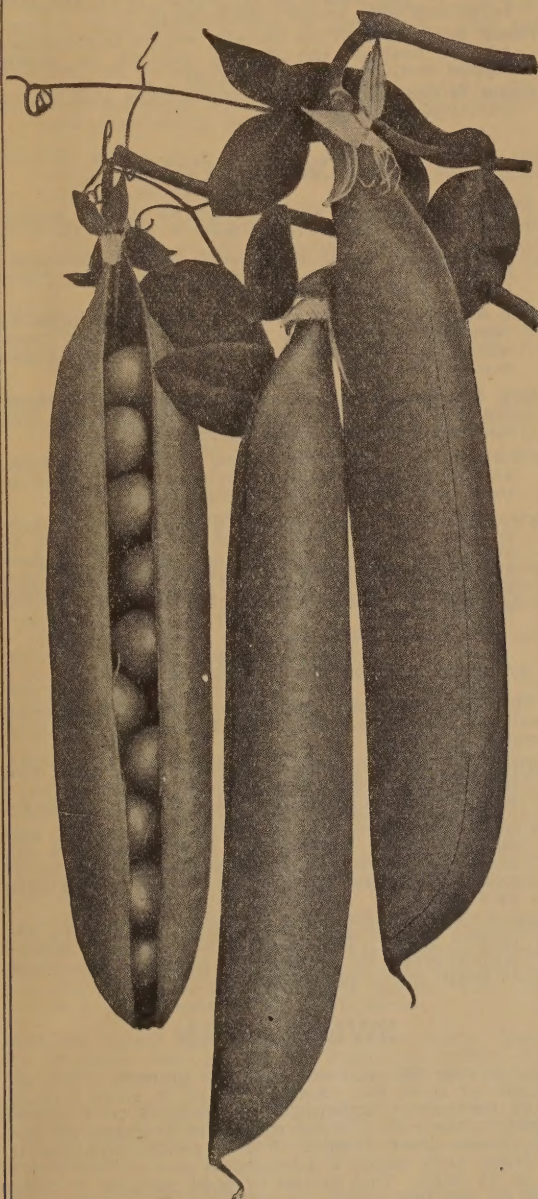
We are agents for Western Australia for M.A.S. Culture Spawn, and will forward full cultural notes on request.

Eat Leafy Greens for Vitamins

The King of Peas

Dawson's "FILL-BASKET"

One of the largest podded peas in existence. The haulm attains a length of from 5½ to 7 feet, and the vines are practically covered with handsome pods of gigantic size, measuring from 5½ to 6½ inches in length and closely filled with large luscious peas. 1/- pkt.



MUSTARD

As a salad Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with curled cress; but as fresh mustard seed is used as a common condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for that purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown broadcast or drilled as for turnips.

ONION

Harrison's Prizetaker—A popular variety for home and market use, much valued because of its enormous size and heavy weight. The individual bulbs quite often weigh from 4 to 5½ lbs. each. The attractive bulbs are thin-necked and have a bright straw-coloured skin. The flesh is pure white, solid, and crisp. It is extremely sweet and mild in flavour. In order to raise large-sized onions the seeds must be sown early in the Spring, because Prizetaker requires a long season to reach maturity.

Italian White Barletta—The large bulbs are quite flattened and thick through. The skin is clear white, also the flesh; good keeper.

Earliest White Queen—This is best of all for small pickles, and the earliest ripening Onion in cultivation. The bulbs, of a pure paper white, are very small, averaging only 1½ inches in diameter. They are most mild in flavour, and are grown extensively for home and commercial pickling. The bulbs while only of small size, are grown extensively for the same purposes as the large varieties, as they mature much earlier in the season. Our strain is extra fine.

Brown Spanish—A sure cropper, fairly early, and good keeper. The bulbs mature well and yield a good crop. The colour is bright reddish brown, the flesh is always white, crisp, extremely solid, and mild flavour. The leading and best seller.

Spearwood White Globe—The large bulbs have a paper-white skin. The flesh is also pure white, sweet, juicy, and of a most delightful mild flavour.

Spearwood Brown Globe—Elongated oval, brown outer skin, salmon below, medium size, very hard and strong. The flavour is mild and sweet. Ripens evenly.

PARSLEY

The most widely grown and best known of all herbs. It is easily grown in the garden during winter and thrives well in sun or shade. Any soil will grow Parsley. One ounce will plant a 250 foot row.

Triple Curled—The moss-like leaves of handsome bright green colour, are finely curled. For garnishing this has no superior. A strong grower.

PEAS

Although Peas will produce a fair crop in almost any soil, it repays one to use well-rotted manure, and, if possible, choose a deep, loamy soil. For main crops sow from February to May, and from this every two or three weeks throughout the season for succession. Sow in drills one inch deep, and two to four feet apart, according to the height of the Pea. Thin the plants to two or three inches if too thick. When the plants are two or three inches high they should be earthed up and staked; the dwarfier sorts, though sometimes grown without, will be benefit by a few sticks to keep them off the ground. One pound will sow a row of ten yards; 1½ bushels per acre.

One price, 6d. pkt., 1/- lb. Special price per Bushel.

English Wonder—An exceedingly dwarf variety, only 8 to 10 inches tall, the small pods being filled with 6 or 8 luscious peas.

Daisy—The vines, though growing 18 inches in height, are very stout, and invariably bear a good crop of well-filled pods, averaging 4 to 5 inches in length, of superb quality.

Crisp Radishes from Spring to Winter

Dawson's Fill-Basket—One of the largest podded Pea in existence. The hulk attains a length from 5½ to 7 feet, and the vines are practically covered with handsome pods which are gigantic in size, measuring from 5½ to 6½ inches in length and closely filled with large luscious peas. A real quality Pea. 1/- pkt.

Rev. Dr. Stuart—1½ feet. This fine Pea, introduced within recent years from New Zealand, has proved of great value to growers. Although classed as a Second Early, the peas are ready for pulling very shortly after the First Earlies, to which it is vastly superior, the pods being longer, containing from 8 to 10 peas of a large size, and of a delicious melting flavour, unsurpassed by any Pea grown. The average height is from 15 to 18 inches, and staking, though preferable, is unnecessary.

William Hurst—A favourite main crop Pea, and probably the best known Pea in the State for market and home use. The pods grow from 3 to 4 inches long and are of extra good quality.

Witham Wonder—An early dwarf variety. Hulk covered with large well-filled pods of rich flavour; largely used for canning. Height, 15ins.

Richard Seddon—An outstanding early variety and very productive. Well-filled pods carried on vines 18 inches high.

Greenfeast—An extremely productive early variety, although practically a new sort is extremely popular with all who have tried it. Compact dwarf growth of about 15 inches.

Dawson's Surprise—The best early variety. Dawson's Surprise is unequalled for its combination of extreme earliness, superb quality, and unusual productiveness. The dwarf vigorous vines average 15 inches in height, and carry really enormous crops of large luscious Peas. We say without doubt that it is one of the most desirable Peas we know of.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

Yorkshire Hero—The most highly esteemed wrinkled Pea grown. It is a very prolific bearer, the pods being compact and well-filled. Height, 2½ to 5 feet.

Stratagem—Fine dwarf, wrinkled marrow; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine, deliciously flavoured. Height, 2½ to 3 feet.

PUMPKIN

In small gardens Pumpkins can be grown by planting the seed near a paling fence or some low building over which the vines can run without interfering with other crops in the garden. In field culture it is best to make the hills 10 feet or more apart each way, so that the vines may have plenty of room to spread. One ounce will plant 25 to 50 hills, according to size of seed. 4lbs. per acre.

Queensland Blue—A splendid, medium sized, exceptionally fine flavoured Pumpkin. It has golden flesh, and is solid right through and, being of the dry type, cooks beautifully. They thrive in well-prepared soil, and we recommend that they should be planted in hills at least 8 feet apart.

Ironbark—Not large, but of fine quality, thick flesh, good flavour, and an excellent keeper.

Triamble—A very popular variety, peculiar shape, very prolific. Good for table use.

Button—A well-known good table variety.

Turk's Cap—Flesh orange yellow. The flesh is of superb quality.

PRESERVING MELON

Special Green Seeded.

Citron.

RADISH

To grow this much-esteemed salad vegetable to perfection, the seed should be sown in loose, rich, sandy loam; when the weather is dry water abundantly to produce a rapid growth, to ensure nice tender crisp roots. If sown during the Summer, select a nice cool aspect or protect with bushes. Sow in drills half-an-inch deep, and nine inches apart in the drills. Sowing may take place at any time throughout the year, choosing showery weather. An ounce will sow four square yards; 8 to 10lbs. per acre.

Long Scarlet—This favourite long Red Radish when grown in light rich soil matures in 4 or 5 weeks, and measures close to 6 inches in length. Heavy yielder. The flesh is crisp and juicy.

White Icicle—Icicle is the finest of all white Radishes, and is claimed to be the finest of all Radishes. The roots grow to a fine size and grow to the shape of an Icicle; they are free from any side roots. Crisp flesh.

French Breakfast—This variety, which is considered the best of the Turnip variety, is white, tipped red. Very fine flavour.

Turnip Mixed—A good mixture of Red and White varieties.

ROCK MELON

Should be planted similar way to Water Melon. One ounce seed to 40 to 50 hills.

Rocky Ford—The skin is greenish white and slightly netted. It has a delicious green meat. Very prolific and most delicious flavour.

Anne Arundel—This is a home garden very popular variety. The melons are of a flattened type, while the flesh is of a beautiful light green colour. It is juicy yet crisp.

Early Hackensack—A foremost variety, with thick orange yellow flesh, and exceptionally fine and luscious flavour. Good market sort.

Salmon—It is a delicious melon with salmon flesh, and is a good keeping variety. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin.

Extra Selected Rocky Ford—This is the best early variety that we can recommend, the fruit is oval in shape, heavily netted. Green to yellow flesh, and hard, and the flavour is all that can be desired. It is a heavy bearer, and a good keeper.

SQUASH

This delicious and wholesome vegetable when sown in the same manner as Pumpkins, will give excellent results.

Mammoth Chili—Grows to a very large size, and has a deep orange skin and salmon orange flesh. A productive and tasty Summer Squash.

Early White Bush—It is of dwarf bush growth, and matures very early. The fruits measure six inches or more in diameter. They are flattened and have a scalloped edge. Waxy white skin and flesh.

Golden Hubbard—The thick flesh is sweet, but rather dry. The skin is an orange yellow, which turns to a beautiful salmon when ripe. It keeps for a long time.

SWEET CORN

As a rule Sweet Corn may be planted when all danger of frost has passed. Plant in rows from 2 to 3½ feet apart, spacing the kerrets 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Cover with 1 to 2 inches of fine soil, press down firmly. For a continuous supply of fresh ears make a succession sowing for every 10 or 14 days. One pound of seed planted in rows will do 500 feet.

To enjoy good sweet corn you must grow it yourself.

Tomatoes yield Large Crops from Small Spaces

Golden Bantam—This is without question the sweetest and choicest of all Sweet Corns. It has a rich, sweet and buttery flavour. Is quite hardy, and the seed can be sown a week before other varieties. The plants grow about five feet tall, many of the stalks producing two full-size ears. The ears are 5 to 6 inches long, a handy size to be eaten from the cob. The golden-yellow kernels are broad, deep, and exceptionally meaty. They have a tender skin, are wholesome and palatable.

Howling Mob—This is one of the best flavoured and most tender of all second-early white Sweet Corns. Ears of this measure from 7 to 9 inches in length, and they are closely set with 12 or 14 rows of large, pearly white grains.

TURNIP

Sow in rows not less than 18 inches apart, cover lightly with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of light soil. The early

Purple Top White Milan—The foliage is sparse and small. The small white smooth-skinned roots are flattened, with a small tap root. A quick, early maturing, fine-grained variety.

White Stone—Pure white, good marketing early variety of fine flavour. The flesh is fine grained, sweet and tender.

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball—The flesh of this variety is a light orange colour, the roots averaging 2 ins. in diameter at the shoulder and a foot or more in length.

Elephant—Probably the largest Swede. It is an exceptionally early and quick maturer, and stores very well. Makes an excellent field crop.

Laing's Garden Swede—Produces smooth globe-shaped roots, the lower portion being a light yellow, the top being purple tinted. The best variety for field and table use.

TOMATO

Sow in Spring and Summer after frost, in very shallow drills, or for early crops in pots under cover. When plants are about four inches high transplant to four feet apart.

Tomatoes grown on trellis are clean, ripen more evenly, and are less liable to rot.

A judicious stopping of shoots and thinning of fruit much improves their size and quality.

Sow in beds to transplant, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for an acre.

Dawson & Harrison's First of All—This perfectly smooth solid Tomato of first-class appearance, matures exceptionally early. The perfect uniformity of First of All, with its smooth, thoroughly ripened fruits and its deep rich red colour, is really marvellous. We consider it to be the finest early variety in existence. The fruits grow to a good size, and are borne most prolifically all over the vines. The habit of the plant is strong and vigorous, and remarkably resistant to attacks of insects and pests. Out of all the seed of First of All Tomato supplied to our customers this season, we have not had one complaint of the plants taking wilt. This is a truly remarkable performance.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Large; extra early heavy cropper, very robust and compact grower, uniform size fruit, bright scarlet, fine flavour.

Matchless—Fruit large, of cardinal red color, solid and a good keeper, not liable to crack, almost without core. The best main crop variety for market.

Earliana—The Tomatoes are quite uniform in size, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 2 or 2½ inches in depth; they are fleshy, solid, and excellent for shipping purposes.

Ponderosa—This variety is fairly large, with astonishingly solid meat, and practically free from seed, which of course makes the seed rather scarce; but it is well worth all it costs. Uniformly large, smooth fruit. A proved good market variety.

Burwood Prize—One of the best market garden varieties. Prolific bearer, it produces a closely jointed and compact fruit, splendid flavour.

Plum-shaped Red—This is of the miniature cherry variety, and produces an exceptionally heavy crop of cherry-like tomatoes, which have a very nice flavour.

Dwarf Champion—The fruits are large, nearly round, and have a smooth bright lemon-yellow skin.

Dwarf Stone—The plants are strong and vigorous, of typical dwarf growth. The fruits are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, each plant producing a large number. The tomatoes average 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth from stem to blossom end. A most popular dwarf, good yielding variety.

Fordhook First—One of the best pink-fruited early Tomatoes in existence, large fruit and remarkably agreeable flavour, smooth skin, ripens early.

WATER MELON

One ounce will plant 20 to 25 Hills,
4 to 5 lbs. per acre.

The soil should be fairly good, but it is not necessary to use much manure except to give the plants a start. The seeds should be sown in hills, leaving from 5 to 6 feet between each hill, placing 9 or 10 seeds in each, and when the plants have 2 or 3 rough leaves on, thin out to about 4 plants.

Rattlesnake—The fruits are very attractive. Oblong in form and have a glossy skin. The rind is unusually thin, with the flesh ripening close to it. The colour of the flesh is a beautiful bright scarlet. It has a broad remarkably solid head, and the Melons average from 18 to 20 inches in length.

Dawson & Harrison's Favourite—A large melon of finest flavour. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, setting large melons in good numbers. The fruits measure from 20 inches to 2 feet in length. The rind is thin but tough. The flesh is deep rich red. A good market variety.

Fordhook Early—A large Melon of finest flavour. An extra early variety of medium size, but good quality.

Halbert Honey—"The sweetest of all Water Melons." It is a handsome melon in regular form, and immensely productive. The colour of skin is clear, glossy deep green, and the flesh is a beautiful crimson extending with less than half inch of the rind.

Kleckley's Sweet—This is one of the finest Melons in existence. The fruits are very attractive, oblong in form, with a dark green skin. Bright scarlet flesh. The heart is broad and remarkably solid. Average size 18 to 20 inches.

Tom Watson—A tough rind, shipping Melon, superior to any other of its class. The melons measure 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and weigh 50 to 60 lbs. The dark green rind is tough but thin. The deep red flesh extends to within $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the rind. It is of excellent quality and the favourite variety.

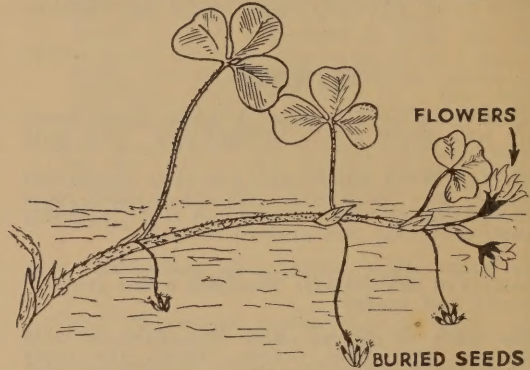
Cuban Queen—The rind is tough and thin and the flesh bright red, firm, luscious, juicy and very sweet. The melons are large and oblong and slightly tapering to one end. Highly recommended.

FARM SEED Dept.

It is of prime importance that farmers build up their reserves after the very dry summer experienced this season. The wide range of crops offered here should suit all districts and climates. Fuller details will, however, be supplied on request.

DAWSON'S Re-Machine Cleaned Farm Seeds
are widely known as the most reliable.

All prices subject to change and our usual Conditions of Sale printed on every seed packet.



Above—

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

The name is derived from its habit of burying the seed as the illustration shows.

Left—

ALSIKE (or Hybrid Clover)

A hardy hybrid between the red and white clover, doing well in acid and extra poor soils.

All Prices Strictly Subject to Change Except Packet Seeds. Special Prices for Quantities.
Price 3/- lb.

FARMERS' SOWING CHART

	Quantity sold per acre	Weight per bus.
Amber Cane, for green fodder (broadcast)	12 to 15 lbs.	40 lbs.
Amber Cane, for green fodder (in drills)	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Artichokes	4 to 6 cwt.	— lbs.
Barley	2 bus.	50 lbs.
Beans, Broad	2 to 3 bus.	60 lbs.
Beans, French. Beans, Horse or Tick	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Beans, Soja (Soy), broadcast	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Broom Corn	10 to 12 lbs.	50 lbs.
Buckwheat. In drills, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. Broadcast	1 bus.	50 lbs.
Cabbage, Field (to transplant)	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb.	— lbs.
Canary Seed	17 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Carrot, in drills	3 to 4 lbs.	— lbs.
Cattle Melon	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Cauliflower	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	— lbs.
Chicory, large-rooted, in drills	4 to 5 lbs.	— lbs.
Chicory, large-rooted, in drills	10 to 12 lbs.	— lbs.
Chou Moellier, Broadcast	2 to 3 lbs.	— lbs.
Chou Moellier, in drills	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Clover (mixed with grasses)	4 to 6 lbs.	20 lbs.
Clover, alone	10 to 15 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Birdsfoot Trefoil	10 to 12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, Melilotus	12 to 15 lbs.	50 lbs.
Cocksfoot	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Couch Grass	10 to 12 lbs.	20 lbs.
Cow Peas. In drills, 15 lbs. Broadcast	1 bus.	60 lbs.
Danthonia	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Grasses, mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Johnson Grasses, broadcast	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Kale, Thousand-headed (in drills)	2 lbs.	— lbs.

Kale, Thousand-headed (to transplant)	1 lb.	— lbs.
Kikuyu Grass	2,500 roots	— lbs.
Linseed	1 to 2 bus.	— lbs.
Lotus Major	3 to 4 lbs.	— lbs.
Lucerne, broadcast	10 to 15 lbs.	— lbs.
Lucerne, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Lucerne, Tree	4 lbs.	— lbs.
Lupins	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.	60 lbs.
Maize, for green feed, broadcast	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.	56 lbs.
Maize, in drills	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bus.	— lbs.
Mangels	4 to 6 lbs.	20 lbs.
Melon, Rock	1 lb.	— lbs.
Melon, Water	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Millet, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Millet, broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	— lbs.
Mitchell Grass	2 to 3 lbs.	— lbs.
Mustard	8 to 10 lbs.	56 lbs.
Oats	2 to 3 bus.	40 lbs.
Onions	3 lbs.	— lbs.
Paspalum	10 to 12 lbs.	20 lbs.
Paspalum Compressum	5 lbs.	— lbs.
Peas	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Pea Nuts	30 to 40 lbs.	— lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Phalaris, in drills	2 to 3 lbs.	20 lbs.
Phalaris, broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	20 lbs.
Poa Aquatica	3 bags roots	— lbs.
Potatoes	6 to 8 cwt.	— lbs.
Prairie	2 bus.	20 lbs.
Pumpkin, Cattle	2 lbs.	— lbs.
Rape, Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rape, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.	56 lbs.
Rhodes Grass	8 to 10 lbs.	20 lbs.
Rib Grass, alone	20 lbs.	20 lbs.
Rib Grass, with other grasses	2 lbs.	20 lbs.
Rye Grass	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.	20 lbs.
Rye Grain	2 to 3 bus.	60 lbs.
Sainfoin	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Sheep's Burnet	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Silver Beet	4 to 5 lbs.	— lbs.

What, When and How to Sow

	Quantity per acre	Weight sold per bus.
Sorghum, for green fodder, broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	40 lbs.
Sorghum, for grain	6 to 8 lbs.	— lbs.
Soudan Grass, broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Soudan Grass, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.	— lbs.
Strawberry Clover	from 1 lb.	— lbs.
Sugar Beet	6 lbs.	— lbs.
Subterranean Clover	5 to 7 lbs.	— lbs.
Sulla	20 lbs.	— lbs.
Sunflower	12 lbs.	— lbs.
Tares or Vetches, alone	2 bus.	60 lbs.
Tares or Vetches, with grain	1 bus.	60 lbs.
Teosinte, in drills	3 lbs.	— lbs.
Timothy	30 lbs.	20 lbs.
Tomatoes	2 ounces	— lbs.
Turnip, Swedes	2 to 3 lbs.	50 lbs.
Wallaby Grass	15 to 20 lbs.	— lbs.
Wheat, in drills for grain	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bus.	— lbs.
Wheat, broadcast	1 to 2 bus.	60 lbs.
Yorkshire Fog	30 lbs.	— lbs.

WHEN AND WHAT TO SOW

JANUARY.—Sow Turnips, Swedes, Thousand-headed Kale and Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Seedlings can still be made of Soudan Grass and Japanese Millet. Late growings of Peas and Beans. Keep Mangels well hoed and also Maize, Potatoes, and other Summer crops.

FEBRUARY.—Sow Barley, Oats, Rye and Vetches for early Winter feed. Cultivate stubble and fallow and prepare land for Grasses and Winter crops. Seedlings can still be made of Turnips, Swedes, Thousand-headed Kale and Kikuyu Grass (roots only).

MARCH.—Sow Winter fodder crops, such as Barley, Oats, Rye, Vetches also Silver Beet, Onions, Rape, etc. Prepare and plough land for cereal crops; also prepare land for Autumn sowings of Lucerne. Make silage of Maize and other crops for Winter use. Plant also Tick or Horse Beans.

APRIL.—Sow permanent pastures with Grasses and Clovers. Prepare clean seed beds for Lucerne, Brown Spanish Onions, Chou Moellier and Drum-head Cabbage should be sown in seed beds for transplanting. Sow Rape, Barley, Oats, Dun Peas, Rye or Vetches for winter feed or green manuring, and also Tick or Horse Beans, and Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Seedlings of Silver Beet can still be made.

MAY.—Sow Carrots, Rape, Tick or Horse Beans, Thousand-headed Kale, and in late districts intended seedlings of grasses and clovers for permanent pastures should be completed this month. Seedlings can still be made for Winter fodder crops. Land for Maize, Mangels, Potatoes, and other root crops should be prepared and manured.

JUNE.—Sow Barley, Field and Garden Peas, Vetches, Rape, Carrots, etc., for early Spring green stuff for cows. Land intended for planting Maize, Mangels, Potatoes, etc., should now be manured and well worked. Transplant Drumhead Cabbage, planting in rows three feet apart. Lift and store Mangels, Turnips, etc. Complete sowing of cereals this month.

JULY.—Sow Carrots, Rape, and in late districts Barley, Oats, Beans and Peas may still be sown. Fallow for Potatoes, Maize, Millets, and other Summer crops.

AUGUST.—Sow Carrots, Rape, Mangels, Garden Peas, and Beet. Also plant early Potatoes in forward districts. Maize can be sown for fodder. Top dress grain crops and roll this month. Sow Lucerne in mild districts.

SEPTEMBER.—Sow Mangels, Field Carrots, Onions, Garden Peas, Beet (Sugar Beet and Silver Beet), Rape, Lucerne, Turnips, Sunflower, Paspalum, Soy Beans, and Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Plant early Potatoes and work up fallow for the main crop. Sow Millet in mild districts.

OCTOBER.—Sow Maize, Millet and Sorghums where late frosts are not prevalent; also Mangels, Field Carrots, Sugar Beet, Turnips, Pumpkins, Rape, Lucerne, Paspalum, Garden Peas, French Beans, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Plant main crops Potatoes in early districts, and prepare land for main crops in late districts.

NOVEMBER.—Sow Maize, Millet, Sorghums, Soudan Grass, Peas, French Beans, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, and Kikuyu Grass (roots only). Plant main crop Potatoes and weed early Potatoes.

DECEMBER.—Sow late Maize for fodder; also Millet Sorghums, Soudan Grass, Turnips, Swedes and French Beans. Finish planting Potatoes.



PASTURE GRASSES

EACH variety of grass in a pasture serves a special purpose. It is most important to sow the correct varieties and strains to suit each varying condition of soil and climate and so to have a combination that will yield rich grazing over the longest possible period. From our very long experience we are able to advise you on these matters, and if you submit brief particulars we will gladly do our utmost to help you with a prompt reply. It is essential that you have **clean seed of strong germination**, and the **variety** and **strain** must be right: our reputation is behind you on these matters in every line we offer.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Perenne*)

The king of permanent grasses, Perennial Rye-grass will only establish itself in districts where a good winter and fair summer rainfall is experienced. It demands high soil fertility and proves most permanent in rich soils containing a fair admixture of clay. It does not thrive so well on loose soils which are liable to dry out. By selecting the most permanent types, such as Government Certified Perennial Rye-grass, the slightly higher price should be well re-paid by the long-lasting sward obtained. In our experience the higher grade Perennial Rye-grasses stand hot, dry summer conditions remarkably well, whereas the lower grade types have often proved disappointing in this respect. Sowings of genuine certified seed are well worth trying in country where previous sowings of Perennial Rye-grass have proved failures.

Many areas previously considered unsuitable for Perennial Rye-grass have been so enriched by dressings of superphosphate and by the introduction of Subterranean Clover that they will now carry a good sward of the best type of Perennial Rye-grass if over-sown in the autumn and the seed is well harrowed in. In sowing to provide winter feed in renovated Paspalum paddocks, a fair proportion of Perennial Rye-grass should be included in the mixture, and we strongly urge the use of our Certified strain.

"DAWSON'S SPECIAL PERMANENT PASTURE GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED PERENNIAL RYE-GRASS"

is absolutely superior in every respect as regards permanency and dense swarding type. The price is necessarily higher because paddocks of this class of Perennial Rye-grass are not free seeding as the less permanent strains. It is the permanent types which seed most freely. We stock seed of high vitality and heavy weight, besides which it is so reasonably priced that almost all buyers use it. There are now two distinct strains of this type:—

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED HAWKES BAY TREE

—The original perennial strain and generally the best for most conditions. It is outstanding for keeping green well into the summer.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED WESTERN DISTRICT TYPE—Very similar to the Hawkes Bay type but tend to make more winter and early spring growth, but becomes dormant quicker in the summer.

SPECIAL NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED HAWKES BAY MOTHER SEED

—For those desiring to lay down an area for seed saving, we recommend this strain, but for the sowing down the best type of pasture for grazing purposes, the "Permanent Pasture," is thoroughly satisfactory in all respects, and it is not worth paying the extra for this strain.

UNCERTIFIED NEW ZEALAND PERENNIAL RYE-GRASS

—This is cheaper uncertified seed and is not now used to anything like the extent of a few years ago before the advent of Certified Seed.

Our clients should bear in mind that the quicker-growing, less-permanent forms of Rye-grass still have a small place in the farm curriculum; they are quicker growing and more palatable to stock, and therefore in temporary pastures they are perhaps preferable. The Italian Rye-grass is mostly used for this purpose, but ordinary Perennial may be preferable under certain conditions.

PRICES ON REQUEST

WIMMERA RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Rigidum* Var. *Strictum*)

A heavy seeding annual species of the Rye-grass family, which is exceedingly hardy and drought resistant, and is proving of utmost value to Australian graziers. It is readily eaten by all classes of stock, and adapts itself to varying climatic conditions. When sown in the autumn the seed germinates freely, and being an annual will re-seed itself each year. The seeding is very heavy, and provided sufficient cover is present, it will thicken up from season to season. Wimmera Rye-grass will give of its best on fertile soils. It may be introduced into existing pastures by scattering the seed on the surface and following this with a cultivator or heavy agricultural harrow.

On the slopes and tablelands it is advisable to sow Wimmera Rye in conjunction with Subterranean Clover, using about 4-6 lbs. Wimmera Rye-Grass and 2-3 lbs. Subterranean Clover per acre. Superphosphate should always be added, using about 1-2 cwt. per acre, whether the grass be sown alone or with Sub. Clover. Wimmera Rye-grass thrives on nitrogen, and unless sufficient of this element is maintained by clover growth good results cannot be expected. Wimmera Rye-grass and Sub. Clover are really complements to each other, the Sub. Clover through the presence of superphosphates makes invigorated growth and deriving plenty of nitrogen from the air, stores the excess in the soil, thus supporting the Wimmera Rye-grass.

Where the rainfall is not sufficient to ensure the success of Subterranean Clover, Lucerne is used with great success in combination with Wimmera Rye-grass. To establish the Lucerne, however, the land must be ploughed and properly prepared. Sow about 2-3 lbs. Wimmera Rye-grass with about 2 lbs. Lucerne per acre. This mixture makes a great all-the-year-round pasture when properly managed.

It is advisable to include from 1-3 lbs. of Wimmera Rye-grass in all permanent pasture mixtures for sowing on hilly country in districts of good rainfall, because its heavy seeding habit and the quick season-

Rye Grasses yield Enormous Crops

able germination of the seeds ensure a continuance of good winter grass should an extra severe summer drought thin out the perennial grasses.

To the sheep and wheat farmer, Wimmera Rye-grass is of special value, owing to the fact that when harmful grass seeds are plentiful, farmers with areas of Wimmera Rye have clean paddocks in which to turn lambing ewes, and so able to market lambs free from Spear and Barley grass seeds. In many localities lambs have to be marketed before they are at their best in order to escape grass seed; but the seed of Wimmera Rye has no detrimental features, and does not damage the wool or eyes of sheep. It will provide green feed for seven or eight months in the colder part of the year, after which, although it dries off, it is very nutritious as dry hay, the seeds remaining attached to the dry straw for a long period.

A special feature of Wimmera Rye (when dry) is the fact that the plants retain their seed well, the long outer glume holding the seed firmly against the seed stem. Sheep readily eat these dry seed stems, and thus obtain a certain amount of grain with their roughage.

The seed should be sown in March or April to obtain the best results, but the planting period may be extended to May or even June if it is necessary to wait for favourable conditions.

It must be remembered that although this grass persists for many years on account of the free seeding habit, it will soon be eaten out if rabbits are plentiful, or if it is overstocked at seeding time.

8/6 bushel

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

(*Lolium Italicum*)

Italian Rye-grass is a biennial under favourable conditions. It is probably the quickest and most luxuriant growing of all the winter grasses when sown on well-prepared land. We recommend that a little Italian Rye-grass be included in all grass mixtures sown in districts of good rainfall. Acting as a "nurse" crop for the slower developing perennial grasses in the mixed sowing, Italian Rye-grass also gives a quick bite to stock which are thus encouraged



SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

to tramp quietly over the newly sown area. This unhurried "hoof cultivation" is just what is required to compact the soil and strengthen the root systems of the developing perennial grasses.

As a "Temporary Pasture" grass, Italian Rye-grass is superb. 15-17 lbs. of this grass with 3-5 lbs. of Perennial Red Clover per acre, or a mixture of Perennial Red and Berseem Clover give about the quickest-growing pasturage of all grasses and clovers. There is no sweeter grazing for stock during the cooler months of the year, and no better. "Meadow Hay" is produced when cut in the late Spring. A "Temporary Pasture" of this type will last for upwards of two years or more (if well managed), giving a wonderful return over the period of its most vigorous growth. For spelling cultivation land which may be subsequently brought back into cropping without fear of the grass and clover persisting when ploughed under, there is really nothing better than this mixture. The best time to sow is in the autumn. Fertile soil conditions are essential.

On rich lands in good rainfall areas Italian Rye-grass is deserving of more notice than it has hitherto received as an alternative crop to Oats for winter and spring grazing. Its very quick, upright, succulent, leafy growth, palatability, and ability to stand very heavy stocking, give it a great value in this respect. As a smothering crop to clean up cultivation land a heavy sowing gives good results.

Sow up to one bushel (20 lbs.) per acre for this purpose, or if including Clover or Purple Vetch reduce quantity a little. It also does well with Rape. When sown in mixture with other grasses, a much smaller quantity is used, according to circumstances.

Through years of cultivation the true biennial Italian Rye-grass has to some extent become annual through crossing with inferior Perennial Rye-grasses. Concentrated effort of plant selection have succeeded in obtaining a real biennial, and we now offer two strains:—

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED ITALIAN RYE-GRASS—The best leafy biennial type, most suitable for sowing when laying down temporary pastures, particularly in combination with Perennial Red Clover. On good land this mixture will give a magnificent yield for 2-3 years.

1/- lb., 12/6 bushel

UNCERTIFIED N.Z. ITALIAN RYE-GRASS—The annual type, which is quite satisfactory for use in mixture with Perennial Grasses or for sowing over cultivated land and through maize as a provision for winter feed for one season.

9d. lb., 10/6 bushel

COCKSFOOT

(*Dactylis Glomerata*)

Although Cocksfoot thrives on the heavier classes of soils it prefers deep, rich and free loams and peaty soils. It makes splendid spring, summer and autumn growth, and being a summer grower requires fair summer rains. It is especially suitable for second-class soils, hilly country, and areas of hot, open red soils, where Perennial Rye-grass is difficult to establish.

Dwalganup early Subterranean Clover

Sow Cocksfoot mainly in the autumn, but spring is also a good time in many districts. Include a little Perennial Red, White and Subterranean, and in deep soils, Lucerne, as well as other varieties. Two to four lbs. per acre should be included in grass mixtures, or if sown alone, 15-20 lbs. per acre with a little Clover Seed.

One aspect to keep in mind is that it provides green grazing during spring and summer months when winter grasses are dormant and the likely overstocking is dangerous, for the grass will be considerably weakened or even killed if over-grazed under adverse conditions.

We offer three types, the seed being heavy, thoroughly machine cleaned, and is tested to give good germination and a quick even strike.

NEW ZEALAND AKAROA TYPE GOVT. CERTIFIED MOTHER SEED—This seed is New Zealand grown and of the best permanent perennial type. Much imported European Cocksfoot seed has caused dissatisfaction by dying out after a season or two of Australian climate, the above strain, however, is very superior in its strong persisting habit under our conditions.

2/- lb.

LOCAL VICTORIAN COCKSFOOT — Very good strain and generally compares well with the best Akaroa. Unfortunately no certification scheme exists to guarantee that Victorian Cocksfoot has been saved from the best pastures. Clients wishing to sow seed of undoubted origin should specify the New Zealand Akaroa type, Govt. Certified.

1/6 lb.

PRIME DANISH COCKSFOOT—For those specially requiring, we usually stock a little of the cheaper imported Danish Cocksfoot in a very nice sample, but although this strain shows great vigour for the first year, the crowns quickly die out and allow weeds to take their place in the pastures, but for temporary pastures it has its use.

2/- lb.

PHALARIS TUBEROSA (Bulbosa)

A wonderful winter-growing grass of outstanding permanency under quite adverse conditions. It is adaptable to heavy clay soils or even light soils provided there is permeable clay subsoil at a reasonable depth. Soil of high fertility is necessary to create maximum growth, and should Subterranean Clover be introduced, soils which now will not maintain it will do so through the increased fertility within a few seasons.

Once established it is highly persistent and maintains itself better than Perennial Rye-grass throughout droughts and even extensive wet seasons. In situations most suited to Perennial Rye-grass, Phalaris Tuberosa is by no means superior, and its main use



JAPANESE MILLET

is in drier localities not tolerant to Perennial Rye-grass.

Phalaris Tuberosa presents great difficulty when attempting to establish it. It is most difficult to secure a good strike as being slow to germinate it suffers greatly from the competition of other grasses or weeds. The land must be thoroughly cleansed. Once established, however, it is highly persistent and will resist the competition of all other plants. Owing to being susceptible to competition from other surface rooting grasses in its early stages of growth, it is preferable to sow Phalaris Tuberosa in conjunction with Clovers only. It is necessary to introduce the plant in all places where it is required as, unlike Sub. Clover or Rye-grass, it does not spread from paddock to paddock of its own accord.

We now handle two types of Phalaris Tuberosa:—

GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED PERMANENT PASTURE—This seed is saved from areas which have been laid down for many years, and proved to be the real permanent type. The seed is saved and bagged under Govt. supervision, and is certified and sealed.

6/- lb.

UNCERTIFIED AUSTRALIAN-GROWN PHALARIS TUBEROSA—This seed is grown in a district where no certification scheme is at present in force. The seed, however, is from known pastures which have been approved by the Department of Agriculture as true permanent type. In our opinion this seed is just as good in every way as the Government Certified for general planting, and usually can be supplied at very much cheaper rates.

5/6 lb.

is **Highly Recommended** where Rainfall is light



PRESERVING MELONS are invaluable for sheep

PRAIRIE GRASS

(*Bromus Unioides*)

For rich loamy land, with a good rainfall, this is a most valuable grass, particularly for the dairyman. It gives a wonderful growth of succulent palatable fodder. It is essential that common Prairie Grass be not constantly grazed, as this will kill it out. When a fair growth has been made, it should be stocked heavily, and when fed down spell again until a good new growth has been made. By having paddocks well sub-divided, this system of grazing can be carried out. It will prove for grazing almost as valuable as a crop of oats, with the advantage that it will last for several years without resowing. On soil liable to be tramped very hard and which remain in this set condition, it will not respond to this treatment so well. To maintain a good covering, it should be allowed to seed itself down at the end of each growing season. It is a good plan to use a little in pasture mixtures to give a good body of feed while the Perennial Grasses are establishing themselves. If sown with Lucerne on good land the combination will give wonderful grazing if spelled regularly after being closely grazed. The Prairie Grass gives good results when Lucerne is dormant.

Sow 20 to 40 lbs. per acre if used alone. When used in mixtures, use one to three pounds per acre.

FINEST RE-MACHINED—A heavy grade plump seed of a very high percentage of germination and purity.

9d. lb.

PERENNIAL PRAIRIE GRASS

(*Bromus marginatus*)

While this species is botanically the same as the ordinary Prairie *Bromus Unioides*, it comes from a single plant selection of a thick-stemmed, procumbent, stooling type, which apparently withstands constant stocking very well. It is undoubtedly much higher yielding and palatable than the ordinary strains.

In grazing trials, particularly under irrigations where the pasture is very closely stocked, Perennial Prairie has shown up exceptionally persistent and valuable.

The only seed we offer is from specially grown crops developed from the original stud block.

1/- lb.

TALL OAT GRASS

(*Avena Elatior*)

This grass is now frequently used in pasture mixtures and is proving very hardy. It appears to replace Cocksfoot in soils too poor or light for the latter. It has a deep-rooting system, which protects it against drought. It is a good winter grass and a quick grower. Stock may at first be averse to it, but when used to it eat it rapidly, especially if sown in mixture with other grasses. Customers are recommended to try this grass in land which is rather light in character for other artificial grasses and we would be pleased to have reports after testing. It is best included in mixture with other grasses at the rate of from one to three pounds per acre.

PRICES ON REQUEST

DANTHONIA (WALLABY GRASS)

One of our main native grasses found naturally all over Australia down to the region of about 19-20-inch rainfall. It is a very valuable species and makes excellent pasturage, particularly for sheep. It does not demand high soil fertility and in the better rainfall districts it is gradually superseded by the more succulent Rye-grass, etc., as soil fertility is built up by Clover growth and fertilising. While it persists well with free ranging stock it is gradually eaten out by persistent heavy grazing. It is rather difficult to establish from seed and occurs naturally over most areas suitable for its growth.

PRICES ON REQUEST

SHEEP'S BURNET

A perennial herb which is very deep-rooting and once well established remarkably persistent, quickly shooting away after every shower. It is an excellent pasture constituent for second-class country where it is impossible to establish a good sward, particularly on rough but sweeter well-drained hilly country.

We specially recommend its inclusion in mixtures for country of the type mentioned above in districts of 25-inch rainfall and over, particularly where the summer is reasonably cool. It has gained a good reputation by keen wool-growers, as a proportion of Burnet in the pasture seems to add quite a sheen and softness to the handling of the wool.

Whenever possible our supplies are drawn from Australian sources, but owing to seasonal conditions, the harvests are sometimes uncertain and occasionally we have to draw on European supplies. The local seed is to be preferred as it is of better germination and of hardier habit.

Sow 10-12 lbs. per acre alone; when including with Grass mixtures, use 1-3 lbs. according to mixture.

PRICES ON REQUEST

Chewing Fescue is Excellent for incorporating

TALL FESCUE

(*Festuca Elatior*)

A strong-growing, coarse grass, now considered to be distinctly valuable. While it may not have quite the feeding value of some of the finer grasses, it is extremely hardy, and is adaptable to the poorer classes of soils, and if kept fed down, is quite palatable. We recommend a proportion of this in all mixtures to be sown on light land.

In wet situations, Tall Fescue is liable to drive out everything else, and its rank growth becomes unpalatable. In our opinion, its use should be confined to second-class open country in cold districts of uncertain rainfall.

Our supplies of Seed are drawn from European sources so as to get samples free of Ergot, which usually infests New Zealand seed.

PRICES ON REQUEST

RHODES GRASS

(*Chloris Gayana*)

A very strong-growing grass, which, rooting at every joint, soon covers a large area. Excellent for hot districts, but succeeds well in a large range of situations and climates, except where heavy frosts are experienced. It is quick germinating after rain, but needs soft moist weather for an ideal "strike." It makes growth rapidly, and is very palatable to all stock when kept well grazed. When well established it is remarkably drought-resistant. It is very largely used for surface sowing after clearing and burning-off scrub in the coastal areas. In some of the inland districts of Queensland, Rhodes Grass is proving of the utmost value and has also been of value in some parts of the western slopes of N.S.W., especially in areas where summer rains predominate. When planted with Lucerne, sow four pounds of Rhodes and two or three pounds of Lucerne per acre. When sown alone, six to ten pounds per acre is sufficient, if good quality seed is used. Sow in spring; or in early autumn in very mild climates. It requires warm, moist weather to germinate successfully. In cooler districts sowing should be confined to the spring.

2/6 lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

Prime "Hand Shaken"

Does well alone or in conjunction with Rhodes Grass in coastal districts after a burn. The seed should be sown during spring, summer or early autumn, say from August to April. Succeeds best where moist warm conditions prevail. Paspalum should be kept well grazed. If it is allowed to become rank it swamps out clovers and winter-growing grasses, such as Rye-grasses and Cocksfoot. These choice grasses and Perennial Red Clover and White Clover do well with Paspalum, if the grazing is rotational and well managed. It is excellent practice to sow a few pounds of Perennial Red Clover and White Clover with the Paspalum, as these provide feed when the latter is more or less dormant. Sow ten to twelve pounds of Paspalum per acre.

1/6 lb.

GIANT OR BLUE PANICUM GRASS

(*Panicum Antidotale*)

Is a free seeding perennial grass making its main growth in the summer. It is extremely drought-resistant and is particularly adapted to areas of restricted rainfall where summer storms are experienced, such as Northern N.S.W. and the inlands of Queensland. It appears to be well liked by stock and should be tried in all districts of rather low rainfall where the more usual grasses will not do. Particularly recommended for shallow country unsuitable for Lucerne.

Generally the seed should be sown in the spring at the rate of about four pounds per acre on well-prepared country, but small quantities could be sown with other grasses if thought wise in the autumn. However, the seed is usually expensive, and at present it is recommended that it be only sown on cultivated areas.

10/- lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A grass that in the past was much used in the colder Tableland districts but generally has been superseded by Perennial Rye-grass and such varieties as *Phalaris Tuberosa*. It seems particularly adapted for heavily-timbered country in the coldest districts. It is largely used for lawns, where it makes a close sward of beautiful colour.

2/6 lb.

COUCH GRASS

(*Cynodon Dactylon*)

Stands heat and drought well, and is especially suited for dry and sandy spots on the coast, and other mild districts of fair rainfall, where other grasses will not flourish. It is also of great value for binding loose soil, sand banks, etc. Unless the ground is warm and moist, the germination is often unsatisfactory; therefore, sow in warm weather after good rains, using ten pounds per acre.

In warm climates this grass is very largely used for lawns, making a close, fine turf, and withstanding considerable heat and drought. For this purpose about six pounds of seed are sufficient for about 100 square yards. Sow in spring and summer.

2/6 lb.

AGROSTIS

The commonly known species of this family is *Agrostis Tenuis* (N.Z. Brown Top or Bent), which is now largely used in Australia for lawns and playing swards. Provided ample water is available throughout the summer or the weather is reasonably cool, *Agrostis Tenuis* is remarkably hardy, but to keep it in full growth throughout the summer, it must be kept growing by manuring well and copious watering whenever necessary.

As a turf grass it is superb and makes by far the finest and best sporting turf we have in Australia. In cooler districts it is inclined to be a little soft and this can be corrected by adding Chewing's Fescue to the mixture, but on the Coast of N.S.W. it is generally sown alone.

in your Present Couch Lawn

As an agricultural grass it has been little used, but it may have some value in the colder districts for sour rather wet land too cold for the success of Rye-grass. Under these conditions it will grow on land not sufficiently fertile to carry a good sward of Rye-grass or White Clover.

The seed we stock is brought specially for lawn sowings, and the seed is Government Certified as free of the coarser-growing Red Top or *Agrostis Vulgaris*.

Agrostis Vulgaris or Red Top is used to some extent for sowing on golf fairways or where a rather coarse sward is satisfactory. As an agricultural grass its use is limited to low rather wet land in cold climates similar to English meadow conditions.

2/6 lb.

CHEWING FESCUE

(*Festuca Rubra* Var.)

This grass has been grown in New Zealand with success on poor light land of the South Island where the climate is cold but rather dry for Rye-grass. It forms a good sward where other grass would not succeed. It is permanent and throws up a useful amount of feed in the early spring, particularly good for sheep. We think that a little of this grass might be included in mixture per permanent pasture in rather sour hilly country in the colder fine-wool-growing districts of good rainfall, where it should be valuable for thickening up existing pastures. Being a dwarf grower and exceptionally hardy, it is very suited to such purposes. This grass is very palatable to sheep and will green up after rain any time of the year. In cooler districts it makes an excellent mixture with *Agrostis* for lawn swards, as it counteracts the rather soft growth of the *Agrostis* under such conditions.

2/6 lb.

PASPALUM COMPRESSUM

CARPET GRASS

A dwarf-growing variety of *Paspalum*, proving of some value for poor sandy, ridgy stretches of country in districts of fair rainfall. Should be sown on poor land only. Sow five pounds per acre in spring. It is much inferior to *Paspalum dilatatum* on good *paspalum* country.

PRICES ON REQUEST

KIKUYU GRASS

(*Pennisetum Clandestinum*)

A perennial grass with a strong system of surface and underground runners which quickly root at the joints and then send up fresh growth. It should succeed in almost any district where the rainfall is 20 inches or over, and is of particular value for poor sandy soils where it is usually difficult to grow anything but weeds, though naturally the richer soils will give correspondingly better results. It has proved of great value in combating bracken fern and other strong weed growth.



BERSEEM CLOVER

It does not seed in Australia, therefore it can only be distributed by means of cuttings or rootlets, which we can supply at any time from late winter on. Plantings are usually made during the spring, summer and early autumn months. It is recommended to plough the land, opening up furrows six feet apart, and dropping in the rootlets every three feet. At this rate, about 2,500 plants will suffice for one acre. Do not plant in cultivation ground; as it is difficult to eradicate once it becomes established.

Roots, 10/- sack

ELEPHANT GRASS

(*Pennisetum Purpureum*)

It is a vigorous growing plant, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. It stands cutting well, tests made by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture showing a return of 50 tons and more of green fodder per acre per year, and also that this grass is of good feeding quality and that stock relish it, but it must not be allowed to get too high and coarse. Elephant Grass is a summer grass, and a patch should be established in rough places where other fodder crops cannot be grown. The "cuttings" should be planted three feet apart in and between the rows. Plant in spring. The grass does not seed.

Strong Cuttings, 5/- per 100

GRASSES FOR SWAMPY AREAS

WATER MEADOW GRASS (*Poa Aquatica*)

This is used rather extensively on marshy land, and swamps in Gippsland, Victoria, and it is growing in favour in N.S.W. We can usually supply root stocks (seed is not available). This grass is now found to be very useful for swamps in almost any climate and where such areas cannot be drained we plantings. Lotus major should be sown about the edge of the swamp. It does well in association with *Poa Aquatica*.

PASPALUM DISTICHUM (Water Couch)

Most useful for salty marshes and other wet areas. Customers should give us a week's or 10 days' notice to enable us to arrange supplies of above. We can supply roots only.

PRICES ON REQUEST

Clovers for Pastures and Crop

CLOVERS are a most essential part of a pasture. No pasture can be complete without a proper proportion of the correct varieties and strains of Clovers. They are essential to the feeding value of the pasture and equally essential to the health and vigour of the grasses. The same care must be given to the choice of Clovers as to the grasses. We are available with the best and promptest advice, and we know how it is to offer **clean, high-germinating** Clover seeds of correct **strain** and **variety** for the purpose for which they are required. Those few Clovers used for cropping purposes only are also described hereunder.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

(*Trifolium subterranean*)

An annual Clover which makes its growth in the cooler weather, starting off with the first autumn rains, and has a dense spreading habit and is very free seeding. A proportion of the seeds are deposited under the soil, hence the name Subterranean. The seeds are contained in a soft case, which does not hang in the wool, and, being large, are readily licked up by the stock in the dry weather when the ground is bare, just as they do the seed of the ordinary Burr Trefoil. Subterranean Clover is a wonderful soil improver. Sown on poor, rain leached hilly country, with superphosphate, it quickly builds up the fertility of the land. In good rainfall districts Perennial Ryegrass and Cocksfoot, etc., can be introduced into the land where it would never grow before after Subterranean Clover has spread well and carried on its good work.

While originally only one strain of Subterranean Clover was generally recognised, now others of interest have been developed. The most commonly used form is the mid-season type.

For use in the drier districts where complete success has not been obtained from the mid-season strain, we recommend the use of Dwalganup, W.A. Government certified. This variety seeds a full month earlier than the normal mid-season one, and is better adapted to districts where the springs come in very quickly, and where a lot of dry spells are experienced at this time of the year.

For those clients in cold late districts where the rainfall extends well through the spring and into summer, we are now offering a special Late Strain of Subterranean Clover. This strain produces very large leaves it well fertilised, and it has a very long-growing period, maturing fully a month later than the normal mid-season strain. It is certainly worth a trial where the normal strain does not give quite so long a grazing period as the climate seems to warrant.

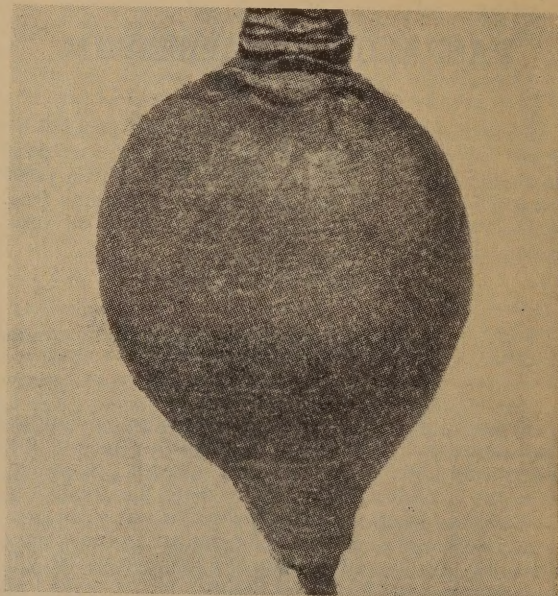
The Special "Dwalganup" has advantages which are causing people to recognise its value in the cooler districts as well as the warmer ones. This advantage consists in a greater fibre content, giving a better balanced ration, and its ability to come away more quickly than other strains after being fed closely.

Many practical men now include a little of it in mixture with the normal strain when sowing down areas of Subterranean Clover, and now that we have our Late strain to offer we recommend the practice of including a little of this also in the cooler districts.



GOLDEN TARES

An excellent fodder and soil renovator



SWEDE, Purple Top

DAWSON'S FARM SEEDS

Important Addition to the Sustenance of Livestock

As both Subterranean Clover and Wimmera Rye-grass are free seeding annuals, they are the earliest and probably the most satisfactory combination for the sowing of broad acres in grazing country at the present time. If they are planted after the first autumn rains and fed off only lightly for the first year, special care being given them at seeding time, a much improved permanent pasture should be assured in all districts with a good autumn and spring rainfall.

The feeding value of Subterranean Clover is very high, and all classes of stock do exceptionally well on them. Owing to the way it grows in a dense mass it is excellent for sowing in land covered with undesirable weeds or top growth, as it spreads rapidly and tends to choke them out.

On properly prepared land, Subterranean Clover should be sown at the rate of 5-8 lbs. per acre, thus giving a good growth immediately; however, it can be cheaply introduced on grass land by scattering about 2 lbs. per acre and then, if possible, scratching the surface soil with a harrow, but sowing at this rate it may take two to three years to become thickly established.

Most of the country in Australia which enjoys a regular winter rainfall is deficient in phosphates. Subterranean Clover is particularly partial to this food element, and it is essential for success to top-dress with superphosphates when sowing the seed. Established pastures containing Subterranean Clover should be top-dressed annually—or at least every second or third year—with superphosphate.

Most samples of Subterranean Clover seed contain large proportions of Hard Seeds. Our special treatment, where necessary, ensures an even strike, and the high percentage of germination means economy in sowing. Dawson's Subterranean Clovers, in three varieties, outstanding for quick, even germination.

Early, 1/6 lb.; Mid, 1/3 lb.
Special Quote for Large Lots

WHITE CLOVER (Trifolium Repens)

This is an essential Clover in all the best permanent pastures. It stands very heavy grazing, and is suitable for all coastal and highland climates of fair average rainfall. The most perennial strain is undoubtedly the best New Zealand grown, and for those sowing with Perennial Rye-Grass, Cocksfoot, etc., we recommend one or two pounds per acre of the N.Z. strains.

When sowing with Paspalum, Rhodes Grass, etc., in areas subject to dry spells, the heavier seeding but less perennial European grown strain of White Clover is sometimes used. This strain is the foundation of the quick-growing, heavy-seeding, annual types now almost natural over a large area of the North Coast and other parts. This short-lived strain seeds heavily and leaves the soil impregnated with seeds, which shoot away with good seasonable rains. However, the N.Z. strains are more permanently rooted, and in temperate districts of good rainfall are much to be preferred, as they are always throwing leafy growth, and, even if checked with a short dry spell, shoot quickly into strong growth with the first shower.

Sow in pasture mixture in autumn mainly, or, in cool climates, when combined with Paspalum or Rhodes Grass, in spring.

PRICES ON REQUEST

BEST NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED PERMANENT PASTURE—A very superior strain certified and sealed by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture as saved from the very best types of permanent pastures. It is the true perennial leafy New Zealand type which is undoubtedly the finest strain for rich country of regular rainfall. Owing to its late flowering habit and perenniality it gives good grazing well into the summer and starts away quickly with the autumn rains.

4/6 lb.

NEW ZEALAND SUPERFINE—Best uncertified New Zealand White Clover containing a good proportion of the leafy permanent type which is the basis of the best certified strain. It is much more perennial than European White Dutch.

3/- lb.

CHOICE EUROPEAN WHITE DUTCH—A cheaper grade for those requiring same, and more annual in nature than the N.Z. strains.

2/- lb.

PERENNIAL RED CLOVER

The value of this wonderful plant is now becoming really appreciated and large areas are sown every year. Good Red Clover has wonderful value in the newly-sown pasture as while not permanent like White and Subterranean, etc., it makes quick growth and will last about 2 years, while the more permanent types are becoming properly established, giving good grazing particularly in the late spring and introducing soil fertility for the permanent grasses.

As a temporary pasture for 2 or 3 years especially in conjunction with some quick-growing grass such as Italian, its production is truly enormous, particularly on deep friable rich soil. Red Clover appreciates soils of good depth and rather loose, and in this it resembles Cocksfoot, so that when sowing Cocksfoot in such country the addition of Red Clover is well worth while.

In high rainfall districts Red Clover and Italian Rye-grass are an excellent rotation with grain crops for good cultivation land, as two or three years under the Clover and Italian will revitalise the worn-out cultivation and at the same time provide immense winter pasturage and spring crops of Meadow Hay or ensilage.

Sown with the Oats or Grain crop for winter feed by the dairyman Red Clover will increase greatly the late spring grazing and will to a large extent put back into the soil the fertility taken out by the grain.

When sowing alone use about 10 lbs. per acre, in conjunction with Italian Rye-grass use about 3-5 lbs. of Red Clover and 15-17 lbs. of Italian Rye-grass, in Permanent Pasture Mixtures use anything from 1 lb. to 3 lbs.

Clover will provide a good true Permanent Pasture

We stock the following strains:—

SELECTED NEW ZEALAND COWGRASS—Which is the best strain of the standard New Zealand Perennial type, quick-growing in the spring, recovering well after cutting or grazing and long lasting.

1/6 lb.

BURR or "NATIVE" TREFOIL

(*Medicago Denticulata*)

This is now one of the commonest plants in the inland grazing areas of N.S.W., and furnishes a tremendous amount of feed. It grows with the first good autumn rains, giving a heavy yield of lush green fodder throughout the winter and spring. With the approaches of summer the plant ripens off and the seed, falling on the ground, then forms a most valuable and highly concentrated food. This the sheep will lick up from the ground and thrive on. Country that grows this Trefoil is essentially fattening country. The burrs are a great disadvantage in purely wool-growing country.

1/3 lb.

ALSYKE

(*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Combines to some extent the qualities of the Red Clover and White Clover. Particularly suited to wet or cold climates. Will not stand much heat or drought. Include a little in mixtures for damp situations.

2/- lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER

(*Trifolium Fragiferum*)

An excellent variety for low, wet swampy land, subject to floods or inundations. This plant has a trailing habit, and thrives where no other Clovers and very few grasses will grow owing to excessive moisture. If one pound or so per acre is sown in suitable situations it will spread.

7/6 lb.

SUCKLING CLOVER

(*Trifolium minus*)

Probably one of the commonest quick-growing annual Trefoils. It grows close to the ground, giving good bottom feed in the early spring and is valuable for land which does not naturally grow White Clover. It seems adapted to poorer soils and slightly drier climates than would suit White Clover, and its very heavy seeding habit ensures continuance once it is introduced in suitable soils.

1/3 lb.

CLUSTER CLOVER

(*Trifolium Glomeratum*)

An annual something like Burr Clover, but thrives in rather lighter soils. It grows on hills where Burr Clover is often confined to flats. It has no injurious burr and therefore is excellent for sheep country. It is easily introduced by scattering seed over the land when it is not too hard.

1/6 lb.

LOTUS (Varieties)

LOTUS CORNICULATES (Birdsfoot Trefoil) — A perennial which will probably do well in coastal and tableland districts, where rainfall is mainly a summer one. We have recently tested this variety out and we find it to be a drought-resistant hardy pasture plant; perennial in habit, with its main growing period in the summer time.

3/- lb.

LOTUS MAJOR (Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil)—A perennial like the above, but appears to do best in damp soils, and grows mainly in the cooler months.

4/6 lb.

LOTUS ANGUSTISSIMUS (Narrow-leaved Lotus)—A hardy annual clover which does well in rough country and should be very suitable for including in sowings on burns in the autumn in cool country.

PRICES ON REQUEST

BURRLESS or BUTTON TREFOIL

(*Medicago Orbicularis*)

This is a variety of Trefoil Clover which has attracted attention in Tamworth and other northern districts. It is very similar in its growth and appearance to our Native Trefoil or Burr Clover, but the seed is not enclosed in a burr, but in a smooth pod like a small snail's shell. However, the plant is not as hardy or as prolific as the well-known Burr Clover. It is an annual, but seeds itself so profusely that it comes up every spring, and is permanent when once introduced in suitable districts.

TRIFOLIUM CERNUUM

(*Drooping Flowered or Gingen Clover*)

This is an annual Clover which seeds itself down, so that once introduced it is permanent. It makes heavy growth in the autumn and winter months, and is particularly suitable for moist or even wet soils in cool climates. It will withstand a large amount of inundation during the winter months. In drier soils it is not so successful.

2/- lb.

LESPEDEZAS

We usually stock small quantities of both varieties as mentioned below.

It is a summer grower and where other legumes will not do it may be useful as a fodder and soil renovator.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA (Korean Clover)—A quick-growing annual form, the growth is soft and palatable. It is one of the few summer growing annual Pasture Legumes available and is well worthy of trial in the Northern districts of summer rain where ordinary clovers will not thrive.

LESPEDEZA SERICEA—Not an attractive fodder plant, being very hardy and sticky. This is a perennial form of this species.

PRICES ON REQUEST

which can be **Readily Maintained** with careful management

GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED MONTGOMERY LATE FLOWERING TYPE—This strain is very similar to the type specified above, but it lasts longer into the summer and is rather later in flowering. In New Zealand it has been found of distinct advantage, but generally in Australia its longer season has not yet been well demonstrated.

2/- lb.

ENGLISH TREFOIL

(*Medicago Lupulina*)

A perennial which does best in cold districts and deep soils. It is recommended in mixture with other pasture seeds for these localities. It provides good bottom herbage through the winter, and lasts well into the summer.

It has found great favour in the northern highlands, standing conditions there sometimes unfavourable to other pasture clovers.

We believe this Trefoil has great adaptability, and we recommend farmers in the warmer districts—where it has not yet been grown to any great extent—giving it a trial by including in pasture sowing mixtures.

1/6 lb.

TOWNSVILLE WILD LUCERNE

(*Stylosanthes Mucronata*)

In the drier parts of Northern Queensland this plant provides leguminous feed. It ripens off and seeds as the rainless winter months advance. We are able to offer limited quantities of freshly saved seed.

Crop Clovers for Sowing on Well-prepared Cultivation Land

PERENNIAL RED CLOVER N.Z. COWGRASS—Is fully described on an earlier page. It is largely sown on cultivation land for winter and spring feed and for renovating the soil.

PRICES ON REQUEST

BERSEEM CLOVER

(*Trifolium Alexandrinum*)

A very valuable annual cultivation clover, suited for the more temperate districts, which must be sown in early autumn as it makes its growth during the autumn, winter and early spring months. Sown in early autumn in a favourable locality it will give many cuttings of valuable lucerne-like green-stuff during the winter and early spring.

Most important Berseem Clover seed is badly infested with Hexham Scent (*Melilotus Indica*) and as far as possible we only handle locally saved seed, but when importation is necessary all samples are submitted to the Department of Agriculture for test

to make sure they are free from this troublesome weed. Sow 8-12 lbs. per acre on rich cultivated land—heavy alluvial soils are most suited. It must be re-sown as a crop each autumn.

1/9 lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER (or White Sweet Clover)

(*Melilotus Alba*)

A biennial, extremely useful for renovating and green manuring. The plant makes very big root growth, and when it dies out after the second year it rots down very quickly, leaving the soil well opened up.

Bokhara can be grazed by all classes of stock, the fodder value, by analysis, being extremely high. There is practically no danger of bloat with this Clover, but it is likely to taint milk. It is an excellent honey plant.

If used as a rotation crop it can be ploughed in either the first or second year according to circumstances. The main seedling takes place the second year, and there is little danger of the plant getting out of control.

This plant should not be grown in wheat paddocks, as the seed will taint flour. Sow 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 5 lbs. in drills.

2/- lb.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM

(or Crimson Clover)

An annual clover, useful as a rotation crop or for hay. It is a very quick grower and a great soil renovator. The root system is particularly efficient in producing nitrogen bacteria and therefore should be useful as a soil improver in orchards in cool highland districts. Stock do not eat it readily when green, owing to its hairiness. A splendid variety for clover hay in cold districts. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre in autumn.

1/3 lb.



PERR. RED CLOVER (Cow Grass)

Lucerne is one of the most Important

LUCERNE

Some Notes on its Treatment as a Grazing Crop with Special Reference to Wheat Lands on the Slopes and in the Riverina of the Eastern States.

ONE of the most important crops for cutting and grazing. Costs of preparing land for sowing Lucerne are fairly high. Only the **cleanest** seed of **extra high percentage quick germination** should be shown, and the strain should be most **vigorous** and **drought-resistant**. We have a name which is unsurpassed for all the above qualities, and our advice is **always promptly available**.

NO NECESSITY FOR HEAVY SOWINGS

There is no advantage in sowing Lucerne more thickly than the quality of the land warrants. In the best alluvial land 10 lbs. per acre is ample and as little as 2 lbs. per acre makes a satisfactory sowing for pasture purposes where a combination of grass and lucerne is required.

SOWING THE SEED

The seed being small, should be only lightly covered with soil (about $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.); if buried more than one inch the percentage of germination is noticeably reduced. The best quality re-machined seed only should be used, and the land should be well prepared, fallowed, and after sowing, well firmed, so that the seed will make good contact with the soil.

The usual method adopted in sowing seed on large areas is to use the wheat drill or the "combine," while on small areas a hand broadcasting machine is operated or the seed is scattered by hand.

When lucerne seed is mixed with superphosphate and sown through the fertilizer box of a grain drill, care must be taken not to sow too deeply. Often it is an advantage to pull the distributing tubes out of the "feet" of the drill, allowing the seed and fertilizer to drop on the surface of the ground. A brush harrow, such as a strip of wire netting suitably weighed, will give sufficient cover. When the soil has a loose, dry top with a firm, moist bed just underneath, it is often an advantage to sow through the "feet" of the machine just on the moist soil.

When seed and superphosphate mixed are being sown, only a small quantity of the mixture should be put in the fertilizer box at a time, as this ensures a more even distribution of the seed over the area to be planted.

On friable, self-mulching soil, lucerne is being established satisfactorily for pasture purposes by broadcasting the seed per medium of top-dressing machines, harrows following to give effective covering, or sheep may be used to lightly tramp the seed into the ground. In some cases the land is given a shallow cultivation prior to seeding.

Autumn sowing is generally to be recommended, as the plants have a chance of becoming well established in the cool seasons, but there are many factors which have to be taken into account, such as the period of greatest weed growth, severity of winter frosts, etc., and spring sowings are therefore often very successful.

FEEDING-OFF LUCERNE STANDS

Tests have shown that lucerne should be allowed to reach full bloom before cutting or feeding-off at least once or twice a year. Where sheep are continuously grazing on a paddock of lucerne for lengthy

periods, the young shoots are severely eaten back, the crowns become damaged, and the vitality of the plant is considerably impaired. In paddocks that are grazed the surface soil sets hard with tramping and cultivation should be carried out at least twice a year.

It is advisable to have reasonably small paddocks, and put large numbers of sheep on at a time to eat the area off in at least ten or twelve days. If the paddocks are large, temporary fences that can be erected rapidly and moved easily should be utilised for sub-division purposes.

Top-dressings of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. superphosphate per acre should be made at least every second year. The fertilizer should be applied in July or August, working it in with a cultivator or heavy tripod grass harrow.

The carrying capacity of well-managed grazing areas of Lucerne is remarkable. By the judicious use of light sowings of Wimmera Rye-grass with the Lucerne, heavy winter and summer grazing is available.

CEREALS OR WIMMERA RYE-GRASS FOR WINTER FEED ON THIN LUCERNE STANDS

Where Lucerne stands have been utilised for grazing for a number of years and are thinning out, an autumn sowing of 20 lbs. of wheat or 30 lbs. oats per acre, on easily worked land, will provide a considerable quantity of winter grazing during the cereal crop's period of growth of five or six months, or an oversowing of 3 to 5 lbs. of Wimmera Rye-grass seed per acre may be made in the autumn. Great success has been gained by sowing from one to two pounds of Lucerne seed (taking care not to sow too deeply) with a crop of Wheat or Oats. It would be wise when doing this to reduce the amount of seed of Oats or Wheat below the usual to allow the Lucerne stands to have a better chance. This practice is most successful in districts where late spring or early summer rains may be experienced.

LUCERNE IN GRASS MIXTURES

A little Lucerne is worth including in all pasture mixtures for sowing on reasonably deep and fertile soils, whether hill or dale. The deep roots of this legume ensure green feed in summer, when most of the grasses will be dormant.

Lucerne and Wimmera Rye-grass make a splendid mixture to provide all-the-year-round grazing in dry hot climates, provided sufficient autumn and winter rains fall to start the Wimmera early and ensure growth throughout the winter and spring.

Seed Supply—For over thirty years we have been handling Lucerne seed in large quantities, and it follows naturally that we have gained a wealth of experience.

2/- lb. Special Quote for Quantities

Crops for Cutting and for Grazing

Remachined Seed Grain for Green Fodder Hay or Grain

OUR Remachined Grain is carefully freed of straws, pinched grain and weed seeds, so with the plump, even grain less seed need be sown and a more even strike obtained, and farmers will not be infesting their paddocks with weed seeds. Grain Crops are most important for the assurance of Green Fodder supplies for the winter pinch and for the provision of fodder storage. If one of the leguminous crops can be planted with the grain, soil fertility will be maintained and the feed value of the paddock much increased.



SEED OATS

Prime Heavy Re-cleaned Samples

The importance of sowing only re-cleaned and re-graded Seed Oats for green fodder as well as for grain is now beyond the experimental stage. The high cost of cultivating the land makes it more than ever necessary to get the most out of the area sown. It is better to have ten acres of a really good crop than twice the area giving only an indifferent yield.

Oats are grown very largely for winter grazing for all stock and are particularly good in this respect for the dairyman. For best results the crop should be grown in three or four small paddocks rather than one large one so that the stock can be crowded on and the crop eaten down quickly. In this way each paddock can be given reasonable time to recover and make fresh growth. Continual grazing without spelling is wasteful and not good for either the crop or the stock. We recommend that a dressing of 1 cwt. of Superphosphate or more be used. If a proportion of Field Peas, Vetches, or Red Clover, according to climate and situation, be planted with the Oats the stock will get a more balanced diet and will do better, and soil fertility will be kept up. Where Red Clover can be sown the late Spring grazing will be increased and good stubble feeding can be expected during the following Autumn.

Our re-machined samples of Oats are the very pick of the lines available and, where necessary, varieties are specially grown on contract to ensure that the variety is true to name; generally there is quite a lot of trouble through the wrong naming of varieties and many failures in the paddock are due to this

trouble. We take the greatest care in this respect, All samples are carefully cleaned and re-graded so that every grain should produce a strong, well-nourished plant and less seed need be used per acre.

The choice of variety to be used is largely governed by the district, time of sowing, and the use to which the crop is being put. Those listed, in our opinion, comprise all the good varieties suitable for grazing and cropping under different circumstances.

Varieties and Prices on Request

WHEAT

Prime, Heavily Re-cleaned Samples For Green Feed Growing

Wheat is largely used for green fodder and for hay, as well as being the world's most important grain crop. It stands dry conditions better than almost any other grain, and is therefore of great value for fodder and for hay. It will often give good crops in seasons when oats are a failure.

Sow up to 2 bushels per acre, together with a dressing of 56 lbs. to 112 lbs. superphosphate per acre, according to location and quality of the land. The addition of a few pounds of Field Peas or Vetches is an advantage.

Varieties and Prices on Request

BARLEYS

Barley is the earliest of the grain crops to mature, and in this earliness lies also its great value as a green fodder crop. It is one of the sweetest fodders grown, and is relished by all classes of stock. Sow about two bushels per acre.

WHITE SKINLESS—The earliest variety, and very valuable for its quick growth. It affords two cuttings, and should be grazed after each; the close feeding seems to cause it to come away with renewed vigour.

CAPE—This is the variety most generally used for green fodder. It grows quickly, stools very well, and gives large bulk of feed; a five-row bearded type.

ENGLISH—Mostly used for grain for malting.

PRICES ON REQUEST

RYE CORN

Rye Corn is very hardy and most suitable for poor soils, and is largely used for winter feed, especially where the climate is severe, as it grows better in very cold weather than any other cereal. It is excellent for grazing. Stock do best while the Rye Corn is young, so it should be kept well fed down.

Consult Us with your Pasture Problems

It will stand grazing all the winter, and rapidly grows again after being eaten down. It is also used for mixing with Tares, the Rye Corn serving to hold the Tares off the ground. Rye Corn comes into use very early. Does well on sour land even in warm climates. It is also sown to advantage mixed with Rape. The straw is very valuable for thatching, and some farmers sow the headlands of their hay paddocks with Rye Corn for thatching the stacks. Sow about two bushels to the acre.

BLACK WINTER RYE—The best sort for early winter feed, strongly recommended for all grazing and stock feeding purposes.

LEGUMINOUS CROPS ARE TO GRAIN AS CLOVER TO GRASS. As good pasture must contain clover, so should all green crops contain some leguminous constituent. This a balanced diet is arranged, and instead of increasing problems of worn-out cultivation we shall find land continually improving in fertility. One of the biggest problems of the orchardist is loss of humus with consequent depletion of soil fertility and even soil erosion; leguminous cover crops are the remedy.

PRICES ON REQUEST

Legumes for Fodder Crops or Green Manuring

UNDER the term Legumes are included all clovers, lucerne, etc., and the list of varieties listed hereunder, which are grown alone or in association with cereals (wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, etc.), for fodder purposes or for crops to be ploughed under as Green Manuring. The different varieties vary considerably in adaptability to different soils and climates. If you are in doubt which are best for your purposes write to us. Our lines are all carefully selected and thoroughly cleaned and tested.

FIELD PEAS

Field Peas are a very easily grown crop on fair class cultivation soils in temperate climates—loams and clay loams of an open nature are best. They are best sown in the autumn or early spring.

Peas are very quick growers, and give a good bulk for fodder or for green manuring. When grown for fodder they are best used in conjunction with a cereal, such as wheat, oats, or barley—say 1½ bus. of the cereal to ½ bus. of Field Peas. Stock do sometimes avoid Peas when they are green until they get used to them, but they always eat them readily when well wilted or made into hay.

Field Peas are very largely grown for green manuring, and may be sown in drills or broadcasted at from 1½ bus. to 2 bus. per acre. If they are sown early they make wonderful growth throughout the winter, and may be ploughed under in the spring, just as the pods are setting. Frost in the winter will kill the flower and pods but will not prevent the vines growing.

Peas are among the best of all soil improvers; even if the roots only are ploughed under the soil is greatly enriched. A favourite method of growing Field Peas for fodder and soil enriching on coastal farms is to sow the Field Peas between the rows of late maize just prior to the last cultivation. When the maize ripens the drying leaves allow ingress of light and air, and rapid top growth which has been trodden down are ploughed, and help to maintain the soil fertility for the following maize crop.

Field Peas, though not so hardy as Tares or Vetches, are earlier maturing, usually cheaper in price, and one grower reports that when grown with a cereal it will stand trampling of grazing cattle

better than will Fodden Tares under similar conditions. Field Peas can be sown in the autumn or spring, but in mild districts we prefer autumn sowing.

Sown alone 1½ to 2 bushels per acre broadcast, or, say, 1 bushel in drills 2 feet apart. Sown with cereal crop, try ½ bushel Field Peas with 1½ bushels oats or wheat per acre.

Care should be taken to sow the seed deeply enough (2-3 inches in normal soils). Superphosphate should be applied to ensure heavy yields.

GREY OR PARTRIDGE FIELD PEAS—This produces probably the heaviest amount of green stuff of all Field Peas, and is exceptionally hardy. For green manuring or for fodder purposes in most districts, it is the variety to use.

12/6 bushel

DUN FIELD PEAS—This is slightly earlier maturing than the Grey, and where Peas are grown for the grain as a rotation in wheat farming, this variety will probably be most suitable. It will ripen its seed under warmer and shorter seasoned conditions than the Grey, and is a very heavy yielder.

10/- bushel

BLACK EYE SUSAN FIELD PEAS—This is a remarkably quick maturing variety, and for sowing very late, or where an extra quick crop is required, it is well worth using. Its main purpose is for green manuring or fodder.

BLUE FIELD PEAS—This Pea is grown in very cold districts only, mainly for the grain, which is sold on the produce market as "boilers."

Legumes provide good Fodder and Green Manure



Harvesting WIMMERA RYE in Victoria

TARES and VETCHES

Used for winter green feed and spring hay in combination with Oats or Rye Corn. They are much hardier than Field Peas as regards severe winters and poor soils, but do not make so much bulk. The **Golden Tare** is the variety which has been mostly used. The **Purple Vetch** (*Vicia atropurpurea*) has been coming well into favour in recent years. This variety is really outstanding. It may be grazed or cut again and again with the other winter green feed with which it is sown, and recovers well. Of a trailing habit and vigorous growth, quite a light seeding of this Vetch will give good results. The seeds are much smaller than the Golden Tare, and will therefore sow more land weight for weight. A most valuable sort of green manuring.

Vetches are wonderful soil improvers. We strongly recommend a trial of the Purple Vetches for providing well-balanced green fodder with Oats, Rye Corn, Barley, etc., or for green manuring. Sown alone, use about 30 lbs. per acre or about 15 lbs. with $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to 2 bushels per acre of other grain. Superphosphate should always be added if there is any lack of fertility in the land. If using the Golden Tare about 30 lbs. with a bushel of grain or up to 2 bushels sown alone should suffice.

19/- bushel

HORSE or TICK BEANS

A variety of Broad Beans, the seeds of which form excellent feed for horses; but their main usefulness is as a winter green-manuring crop. Sow about 2 bushels per acre if broadcasting, or, say, 1 bushel in drills. Our lines are all heavily machine dressed and tested, and less seed be sown per acre compared to inferior samples.

SUMMER GROWING LEGUMES

Such as Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, etc., are listed in our Spring Farm List, available later.

NEW ZEALAND BLUE LUPINS

Annuals which for green manuring provide one of the best crops for ploughing in, especially in our cooler districts. They are not suitable for green feed for animals. When practicable we recommend autumn sowing, but they will succeed if sown in early spring. Lupins grow very rapidly and produce a quantity of top. Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre. For small trials 3 lbs. will sow an area of 100 square yards (10 yds. x 10 yds. Supplies are scarce.

15/- bushel

SOWING RAPE

ENGLISH BROAD-LEAVED DWARF ESSEX

Sowing Rape is one of the most profitable stock fodders for fattening. In addition, it is a very useful rotation crop and soil renovator on account of its vigorous deep rooting habit, which penetrates sub-soils to a considerable depth. It is one of the best annual fodder plants for sheep in the better rainfall parts of Australia, and with the widespread recognition of the value of combining sheep and wheat, it is now becoming very important on the wheat farm, not only for sheep feed, but also as a rotation crop for renovating wheat land. The roots of the Rape tend to break up and enliven the soil just below plough depth, and this greatly renovates the paddock. Rape is equally good for sheep, pigs or cattle, so long as it is not given in quantity to milking cows, as it is apt to taint the milk.

Sheep put on to Rape fatten very quickly; even old, broken-mouthed ewes that would stave on an ordinary pasture very soon put on flesh and are fit for the butcher. They should, however, be sent to the market as soon as they are "topped off," as, if put back on the grass, they soon lose condition again. As a means of fattening lambs, especially weaners, for market there is nothing to equal Rape.

Rape should be eaten off heavily and "spelled"; the plants then soon recover and give a second or third crop almost as good as the first; in fact, if sown in the early autumn it should give several months' feed.

Poultry farmers are finding a small patch of Rape a valuable asset, and for this purpose small successive sowings should be made through the autumn and again in the spring.

Some growers prefer to sow it with Rye Corn, say, half bushel of Rye and 2 lbs. of Rape; others sow it with mustard, using $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. with 4 lbs. of Rape per acre. The inclusion of mustard corrects the occasional tendency of Rape to scour. Italian Rye Grass, about 6 lbs. per acre, does exceptionally well with Rape.

We recommend sowing in February, March or April, after the good autumn rains, but as early as possible after the middle of February. It can also be sown with advantage in early spring, especially in the cooler districts, as it is extremely hardy. Work the land well and fine the surface. Sow seeds at from 3-6 lbs. per acre. A good method is to mix with fertilizer and sow through manure box of drill. Care should be taken to sow the seed very shallow.

9d. lb., 55/- cwt.

SUNDRY FODDER CROPS

FOR AUTUMN PLANTING

CABBAGE, CATTLE—In cool climates the very large late varieties have a value as cattle feed. Sow in late summer and autumn in seed bed, and afterwards transplant. Sow about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be planted out.

CHOU MOILLIER or MARROW KALE—Variety of Kale. Of extremely vigorous growth and yields enormously. The leaves should be cut, not pulled off the stem, and fresh growths are then formed immediately. Sow in early autumn, 2 lbs. to the acre, if drilled, or 1 lb. is sufficient if transplanted; the drills should be two feet apart, allowing 12 to 14 inches between the plants. Trial packets, 6d.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE—Few plants will give so great a quantity of feed per acre as Thousand-Headed Kale, and all animals eat it readily. These should all be sown in a seed bed, and afterwards transplanted 2½ feet between the plants and 3 feet between the rows. For the best results sow in summer or early autumn. Trial packets, 6d.

MUSTARD—For a quick green fodder and corrective for fattening lambs, Mustard can be recommended. It is usually mixed with Rape. It is ready a few weeks after sowing, and is often used as a quick green cover crop.

SWEDE TURNIPS—Swedes can be grown cheaply and with comparative ease on much of the upland country of W.A., not only for stock, but for the vegetable market. For sheep, they make an excellent fodder, especially as they become available during the winter and early spring, when most needed. Sowing should be made in February, March and April at the rate of approximately 1 lb. per acre in drills about 2 ft. 6 in. apart. Thin out when the plants are large enough and cultivate. Great success has also attended broadcast sowings of this crop at the rate of about 1 to 3 lbs. per acre, mixed with sand or fertilizer, to ensure even sowing. The best roots may be pulled for market and the balance grazed with sheep or cattle. This is the cheapest method of growing Swedes, as there is no thinning out or weeding to do. A bag of superphosphate per acre will cause considerable increase in weight and vigour of crop.

Champion Purple Top—A standard globe-shaped variety, which gives wonderful returns and is the standard sort for growing for market. Our strains are unexcelled, the crop comes in evenly and the Swedes are well shaped, large, and keep well. Also excellent for stock feed.

2/- lb.

Monarch—A large tankard-shaped variety with purple top. Heavy yielder and good keeper. Excellent for stock or market growing.

2/- lb.

FIELD TURNIPS—Valuable for providing stock feed in the winter and early spring months. They are quick growers, especially the white-fleshed sorts. They can be planted when it is too late to sow Swedes and will yield heavy crops. Sow about 1 lb. per acre in drills, or broadcast as suggested for Swedes. We stock the leading varieties, both white and yellow fleshed.

2/- lb.

MANGOLDS AND SUGAR BEET—Wonderful milk producers, and yield immense crops. In cool climates an autumn sowing will give a fine winter crop. Plant in well-worked, clean land, in drills 30 inches apart, to allow horse cultivator to work, and when up hoe to remove any growth of weeds, and, if necessary, thin out to allow the roots to develop. Five pounds per acre of Mangolds and about 8 lbs. of Sugar Beet are fair sowings. The best varieties are:—

Mammoth Long Red.
Champion Yellow Globe.
Sugar Beet Wanzleben.
Giant Half-Sugar Mangold.

2/- lb.

SALT BUSH—In the drier climates the Salt Bushes make excellent feed. They give good feeding during the summer months. The creeping variety (*Semibacata*) is coming into some prominence for sowing with *Phalaris tuberosa* in districts of good winter rainfall but very dry summers. Bladder Salt Bush (*Vesicaria*) is also valuable for pastures. Old Man Saltbush, if sown in selected areas, makes a good drought reserve. They are easily raised from seed or cuttings. One pound should seed an acre. The seed appears to sprout best when sown in winter while the ground is cool and moist.

KURRAJONG (*Sterculia Diversifolia*)—Many stock owners have to fall back on edible scrub for the stock during drought, and the foliage of this tree has considerable value, as well as being very ornamental and enhancing the value of property.

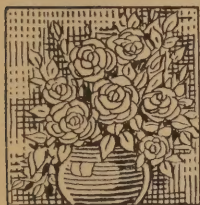
TAGOSASTE (so-called Tree Lucerne)—Suitable for hedges or breakwind and a stand-by against droughts.

MEDICAGO AROREA (the real Tree Lucerne)—A yellow-flowered ornamental shrub with dense soft foliage, closely resembling lucerne. Grows 6-8 feet high, and is useful for fodder.

OUR SPECIALITY

Roses!

Grown and tested under personal supervision at our Forrest Field Nursery
Worked exclusively on FORTUNIANA STOCKS.



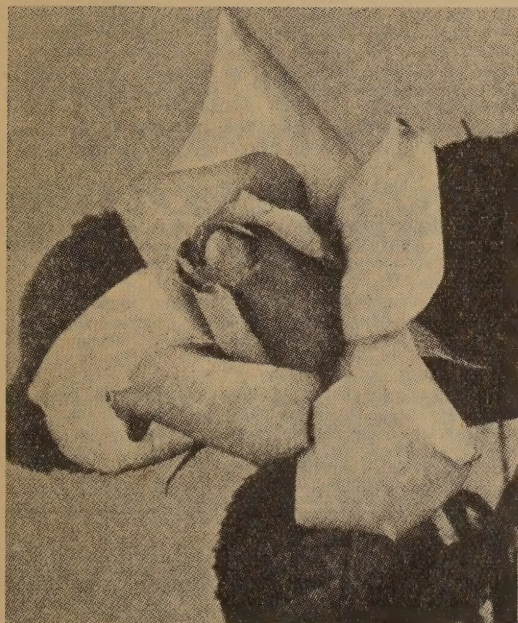
THIS LIST of ROSES is the recognised list of best Roses. No expense is spared in our efforts to procure the latest Novelties. The large numbers being added each year, however, has forced us to discard varieties devoid of special merit, and to concentrate on those which we know will appeal to all admirers of the Rose. Those listed here are of the true bush type, and having been introduced for some considerable time, are thoroughly tried out and will be found to give the utmost satisfaction.

A Special List of STANDARDS is available on request

Price 1'6 each

15/- per dozen

(2-year-old Plants 2'- each, 20/- dozen)



PHOEBE

Amalia Jung—Large, full, red blooms which fade to carmine, growth vigorous.

America—A beautiful peach blow shade of pink. Open flowers, very large, and possessing a delightful fragrance. Almost thornless, producing perfect blooms on the smallest plants.

Annie Laurie—Flesh pink, with deeper edges, and showing a yellow base. A most promising variety. Very similar in colour and habit, to **Madam Butterfly**; but carrying more petals, which is a decided improvement.

Aspirant Marcel Rouyer—Vigorous erect growth, long buds opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Colour apricot tinted salmon. A really good rose.

Autumn—Strong grower with glossy foliage. Flower orange, streaked with red. Good perfume. A gem in spring.

Belle Siebrecht—Deep rosy pink; flowers large and beautifully formed. One of the best Roses for either show or garden.

Betty—Pale flesh colour, under side of petals salmon rose. Very long and pointed bud, opening to large, loose, fragrant blooms. This is an excellent grower, and the foliage is mildew proof.

Betty Uprichard—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine. The outside of petals is carmine with a coppery sheen.

Blackboy—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaid fiery scarlet. Although the blooms are large, semi-double, and produced on long stiff stems, they do not hold their shape well when picked.

Briarcliffe—A sport from **Columbia** identical in nearly every respect but flowering more often without the crippled condition of the bud and flower experienced with the older variety. The colour is brilliant pink with splendidly-shaped blooms of ample petalage. It is a very full flowering sort and possesses the same

Plant some Novelty Roses

rich, sweet fragrance of the parent. Where any deformed blooms are experienced we recommend giving plants a liquid manure made of a handful of sulphate of ammonia to four gallons of water just as the buds begin to break.

Canary—Pure yellow; excellent in bud. Good growth. Recommended.

Captain Harvey Cant—Salmon pink suffused with yellow. Full flower with high pointed centre.

Carine—Creamy fawn, shaded orange and carmine. Free grower, and blooms produced on long stiff stems.

Catalonia—Very vigorous and robust growth and olive green foliage. Large, full flower, and elegant form and exquisite perfume. The colour is cardinal red, lighted with yellow at base of petals.

Catherine Kordes (H.T.)—Strong grower, long pointed buds, scarlet to crimson.

Cecil Brunner—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.

Charles H. Rigg—Rose pink blooms of good size and substance, and frequently up to exhibition standard. Good healthy growth. Recommended.

Charles P. Kilham—Brilliant orange, Orient red suffused with scarlet. Rich attractive colour, with long stiff stems.

Columbia—A delightful shade of rose pink. This has a rich sweet perfume, and the foliage is very erect and almost thornless.

Comtesse Vandal—The colour of the bud which, when fully grown, is long and pointed, is reddish copper, lightening as the bud develops. The inner side of the petals is more of an old rose and scarlet tint.

Cloth of Gold—Pale yellow with a deep centre. This is an exceptionally free flowerer, and the blooms become better after being planted two or three years.

Colonel Sharman Crawford—An excellent red; free flowering. Strong growth.

Col. Sharman Crawford—Rich velvety crimson, reverse veined and shaded deeper crimson.

Columbia—A delightful shade of rose pink. This has a rich sweet perfume, and the foliage is very erect and almost thornless.

Comtesse De Castilegia—An ideal bedding Rose, growth vigorous, and erect, with free branching habit. Superb long bud of orange-flamed vermillion, passing to golden coral as the flower expands. The colours of this Rose are very unique, novel, and difficult to describe, and the blooms are large, perfectly formed, and perfumed.

Comtesse Vandal—The colour of the bud, which, when fully grown, is long and pointed, is reddish copper, lightening as the bud develops. The inner side of the petals is more of an old rose and scarlet tint.

Condesa de Sastaga—Golden yellow buds, opening to bi-coloured flowers with red inside and golden yellow outside. Fragrant.

Countess of Gosford—The colour is a lovely salmon pink, which, however, is inclined to fade, and if it had a few more petals it would reach a high position; makes an excellent standard.

Countess of Stradbroke—Colour is rich dark velvety crimson, of a particularly vivid shade, and this brilliance is maintained for a long period. It is only on rare occasions that any trace of bluing is evident.

Crimson Glory—Large buds opening into full, well formed, fragrant blooms of a deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood red and finished with a soft velvety nap. Vigorous growth and spreading habit.

Cuba—The long buds are almost scarlet, but the open flowers are a very uncommon shade of orange-scarlet, or Lincoln red on the back of the petals, and the inside of the petal is a rich velvety scarlet crimson, with carmine towards the tips.

Daily Mail Scented—Rich velvety crimson flowers of good substance, free fragrant.

Dame Edith Helen—The colour is pure glowing pink, a self colour throughout that changes hardly at all. The bloom, which is carried on an erect rigid stem, is very large, full and of perfect spiral form, and opens well in all weathers. It seems to grow particularly well around Perth and districts, and we recommend very light pruning. Prize bloom of this variety was awarded Chamion in the Perth Show in 1929. 1/6 each.

Dorina Neave—The colour is a delightful silvery pink. The large full-pointed flowers are carried erect on stiff stems. It is tea-scented, and the blooms have about 30 petals.

Drana Cant—Pointed bloom of medium size; colour carmine red flushed orange at base of petals. Borne several together.

Dr. E. Deacon—Margin of the petals are pale shrimp pink, gradually emerging into a deep salmon orange towards the base of the petals, giving the flower a wonderful appearance. Very fine form.

Edith Nellie Perkins—The outside of the petals is a light Orient red, heavily shaded cerise at the top and orange at the base. The inner face is salmon pink, merging into orange salmon with golden orange base.

Elegante—A very fine free-blooming rose. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of straw yellow.

Etoile De Holland—Dark red buds, opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. Some people prefer this to Hadley, and it has a very sweet perfume.

Edina—A rose that has attracted much attention and favourable comments. It has a white flower occasionally with a slight flush of rose, which adds to the beauty.

Edith Krause (H.T.)—Greenish white, red stripes, large long flowers.

Editor McFarland—Large, semi-double to double blooms of refined shape and good substance. The colour is a deep, even shade of pink. Growth and flowering are good, and altogether it is a very fine variety indeed.

Eduard Schill—Large, double flowers of a rich coppery red shade, and very variable in colour like most of this class. The growth is moderate with shiny foliage. Weak grower.

Everest—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems.

Ewart Van Dyk—Good pink of excellent form; free flowering and a welcome addition to any garden.

E. V. Lucas—Dark velvety crimson blooms which do not fade. In the bud stage it is a perfect button-hole rose, and the large semi-double blooms (averaging fourteen petals) are borne in sprays, and produced in greatest profusion.

Francis Sims—A unique and beautiful coloured rose of robust and vigorous growth, free and erect branching habit. The colour is rose Neyron red, crayonned with pure bright carmine, the base of the petals being buttercup yellow.

Frau Karl Druschki—Purest white double blooms of splendid shape and freely produced. This rose is almost continuously in bloom. Cut well back; if left to grow otherwise would be considered somewhat of a climber.

Florence Izzard—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long and pointed, of fine substance.

Florence Pemberton—Flowers of a creamy white shade tinted with pink and of a great size. Vigorous grower, and considered to be mildew-proof.

Feu Joseph Looymans—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth is straight and bushy.



WILLIAM ORR

Feu Pernette Deucher—Creamy buds marked with carmine. Autumn flowers are darker, generally golden yellow, occasional flowers having a decided pink tinge.

Flamingo—Geranium red, changing to rosy cerise as flower opens.

Flying Colours—A hybrid from *Rosa Gigantea* that has won many admirers. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across, of a deep cerise. Spring flowering only.

Francis Sims—A unique and beautifully coloured rose of robust and vigorous growth, free and erect branching habit. The colour is rose Neyron red, crayoned with pure bright carmine, the base of the petals being buttercup yellow.

Francis Scott Key—A large, very full, well formed rose of good substance and a glorious deep, cherry red colour. An excellent show bloom. Liable to ball in dull and wet weather. The plants grow vigorously and flowers freely.

Francois Dubreuil—A vigorous tea-rose and free flowering. Colour of blooms varies from maroon to red.

Frederico Casas—A very beautiful variety, with long pointed buds, opening to semi-double red and yellow blooms, which are borne erect on long stems. Very fragrant.

Gaiety—Buds large, pointed, flower large, semi-double cupped, very lasting, borne on long stems, colour orange, Indian red and silver. Very few thorns.

Gaiety—Buds large, pointed, flower large, semi-double cupped, very lasting, borne on long stems, colour orange, Indian red and silver. Very few thorns.

George Dickson—This variety has been in demand for some years; color velvety crimson. Generally speaking the blooms are perfect, but unfortunately they are few and far between.

General McArthur—A fine large bright red, full blooms, rather flat in shape, but very sweetly scented. This is particularly free-flowering and vigorous.

George Schwartz—Bright canary yellow. This is highly tea-scented, and should be allowed to grow bushy for best results.

Gipsy Lass—Scarlet crimson. Double flowers of medium size. Tall upright growth.

Gloire De Dijon—This is one of our best yellows, although in some places it does not grow so well as others. Vigorous growth.

Golden Dawn (H.T.)—The colour is best described as a rich sunflower yellow toning to lemon yellow as the bud ages. The growth is vigorous and this rose can be recommended in every respect.

Golden Ophelia—The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small or medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. Tea Scent.

Golden Ophelia—The flowers are golden yellow shading, lighter at edges, small to medium size, semi-double, and perfect shape. Free bloomer.

Gorgeous—Orange yellow, with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. A good exhibition Rose, and tea-scented.

Grenoble—Vigorous and erect grower, has long bud and rigid peduncle, and dark green foliage. Large scarlet flower, sweetly scented, of perfect form.

Gustav Grunwald—Carmine pink flowers of good substance; sometimes suitable for exhibition.

G. E. Heinrat Duisberg—One of the finest yellows crown. Good growth.

H. F. Valetan—The beautiful fine buds of this rose are of a fresh golden yellowish colour, and look as though they had been varnished with rosy wax. A fine and elegant flower well worth growing.

Hadley—Dark red blooms, larger and deeper in colour than Richmond. Although introduced many years ago, flower of this plant took first place in the Plebiscite in the "West Australian" in 1929, which shows it is still very popular. Like many other Roses, this is most inconsistent in blooming. This only blooms at intervals with us, and for quality it is unsurpassed. We note that near the coast it does remarkably well, and blooms quite freely.

Heinrich Gaede—Very showy variety; yellow, shading to rich copper. Growth good.

Hugo Roller—Rich lemon yellow, petals edged and suffused crimson. It is very similar in color to Penlope. Light pruning will be found most essential as we find it subject to die-back.

Hoosier Beauty—Glowing crimson. Perfumed. The stems are extra long and blooms well formed, carried on a splendid foliage. Colour generally speaking is true right throughout the season.

Ivy May—Rose pink running to amber at the base of petals, flushed with gold at outside and edge of petals; very free flowering and very sweetly scented. Growth upright and strong, with dark green foliage.

J. L. Mock—The colour is silver pink in the inside petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems, and are all of exhibition form. Being of a more upright and close compact variety, it requires less room and can therefore be planted closer together.

Johanna Hill—Outer petals of a clear sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper shade showing a decided pink flush.

John C. M. Mensing—A distinct sport from Ophelia of a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. Recommended.

Roses are aptly named "The Queen of Flowers"

Joyous Cavalier—Light crimson flowers, semi-double to double, of splendid shape in the bud form, opening to loose blooms which keep their colour particularly well.

Julien Potin—It is unquestionably the most gorgeous and brilliant Rose yet introduced. A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flower matures. Heavily scented.

K. A. Victoria—Color pure white, with a tinge of yellow in the centre. It still maintains its high position as being one of the very best, notwithstanding the fact that it has been introduced for over 25 years.

K. of K.—A startling dazzling semi-double rose of intensest scarlet, of absolutely pure color. Although it is like Red Letter Day the flowers are not quite so dark as they open.

Konigin Luise—Colour white. The raisers describe this as a greatly improved "K. A. Victoria," and a rose with a great future. Large, full, perfect flowers.

Korovo—Clear salmon pink, double blooms of good shape and very freely produced. One of the best introductions for many years. Highly recommended.

Lord Rossmore—Creamy white shaded and margined rose towards edge of petals, large size, good form. Very free, Tea scented.

Lady Hillington—Colour rich yellow. Large flowers with a strong and most attractive, and is produced on strong, wiry stems. Excellent for cutting.

Lady Plymouth—Deep golden straw colour, Disease resistant, and the blooms are inclined to be irregular.

Lady Wakefield—Bright apricot, semi-double blooms, with fruity scent. Good stems, and free bloomer.

Laurant Carl—Flowers are velvety carmine, large, double, with a delightfully fragrant perfume. Free-blooming and disease-resistant.

Lorraine Lee—Warm rosy pink, with a flush of salmon. From our experience we find this rose of very fine form. Free winter flowering.

Lady Helen Maglona—A Rose of superb quality, and one that will be greatly appreciated by lovers of the real old rose perfume. The bud and young flowers are bright crimson red, with blackish markings. Very large flowers.

Lord Fairfax—Cherry red, flushed with scarlet in the buds. Blooms are fairly full, free flowering, and the blooms are altogether of good quality. Vigorous growth, and mildew-proof.

Lady Greenall—Colour is intense saffron orange, heavily zoned and overspread on deep creamy white, with delicate coppery shell pink. This is an exceptionally bright colour, and also inclined to be unusual amongst Roses.

Lord Charlemont—Free-flowering, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers, of clear crimson, deepening to carmine, crimson.

Lady Worthington Evans—The color is glowing blackish crimson. The scent is strong. Although only semi-double, it has a well-shaped bloom. Highly recommended.

Luna—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. Performing very well as an exhibition variety, but would be improved with a few more petals. Splendid long buds.

Madame Abel Chatenay—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose, shaded with pale vermillion rose and salmon.

Madame Butterfly—The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom.



OPHELIA

Madame E. Herriot—Coral red, shaded with yellow, and bright rosy scarlet, passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on base. Medium size, semi-double flowers, and most unusual shade. Does very well as a standard.

Madame Jules Grolez—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Flower of good shape, full, and free-blooming, but unfortunately does not last well when cut.

Madame S. Weber—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size, most beautiful in bud. Very erect stem.

Marchioness of Linlithgow (H.T.)—Deep crimson, almost black, strongly perfumed.

Marechal Neil—Bright golden yellow of splendid form. Deliciously fragrant.

Margaret D. Hamil—Deep golden yellow. It flowers best in the Autumn time. Very fine double bloom. Although in the Spring the colour is somewhat faded and washy. Well recommended.

Margaret McGredy—Color orange-scarlet. Flowers are large, full and of perfect form. Borne freely throughout the season.

Malar Ros—A strong, upright type, with free branching and flowering habit. Buds are large and pointed, and open to glorious, large blooms of dark red, sometimes with a glistening sheen of crimson. Unusually rich perfume of old rose. A first-class, all-purpose variety, and well up to exhibition standard. Highly recommended.

McGredy's Ivory—Ivory in colour; excellent shape.

McGredy's Scarlet—Brilliant rich velvety scarlet, washed deep crimson. Flower large, perfect form, full, tea perfume. Very free. Mildew proof.

McGredy's Triumph—Geranium red, heavily flushed with orange. Blooms are large and of perfect form, but open rather early, as they only carry about 20 to 25 petals. A beautiful variety.

McGredy's Yellow—An excellent yellow with good stiff stems. Blooms prolifically.

We Work Exclusively on Fortuniana Stock

Miss Australia—The flower of this type is full and of good form, and has excellent lasting qualities. It is a first-class rose resembling the well-known Dame Edith Helen, the colour being a glowing rose pink.

Miss Bep Van Rossem—One of the very best dark canary yellow Roses yet raised. Buds long and pointed.

Molly Sharman Crawford—A very free-flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding; the blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white variety.

Mevrou G. A. Van Rossem—Colour is unique, and has a wonderfully sweet perfume. Flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground.

Miss M. Manifold—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded with crimson. This is most effective when several plants are grown together, and should become very popular.

Mrs. A. R. Barracrough—Soft carmine pink, with a yellow base. A particularly attractive colour. Very highly recommended for exhibition purposes; blooms are of splendid shape, with from 20 to 30 petals, which helps to make it an excellent show bloom.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington—One of the largest full pure whites of excellent shape; good exhibition rose.

Mrs. A. Ward—Indian yellow with white margin. Compact grower with full bloom of medium size on strong stems. Exceptionally good bloom.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell—Long buds of brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower, and free bloomer. Recommended.

Mrs. Dunlop Best—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base. Good shaped buds, opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens—Easily one of the best white Roses to date. Buds long and pointed. This is free-blooming and semi-double. Highly recommended.

Mrs. Lovell Swisher—Outside of petals lilac rose, passing to madder lake, and deep yellow at centre. Inside of petals pale flesh passing to amber yellow at base. This is tea-scented. Blooms large and very attractive. Highly recommended.

Mrs. Sam McGredy—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals.

Nigrette—Colour velvety black without any shading. This is the darkest of all roses in commerce, the bud being almost black. Very bushy, free, branching growth and a profuse and continuous bloomer with a sweet scent. Not too vigorous.

Night—Described as deepest blackish crimson of an even shade. Medium size, full, perfect form. Sweetly fragrant, very free, few thorns.

Olympiad—A very beautiful coppery pink variety, known sometimes as Mme. Raymond Gaujard. The flowers are very refined in shape.

Ophelia—Salmon flesh, shaded with rose and yellow, but liable to fade, but still very beautiful. Highly recommended.

Oswald Siper—Prolific blooms; pure canary yellow.

Penelope—Dark reddish crimson, centre white, deep red flush on lower side of the petals. This, together with Hugo Roller, is the only Rose of this colour. It is most desirable and unique.

Perfume—Color very deep shade of velvety crimson. Fully expanded the flowers are beautiful.

Perle Des Jardines—Deep straw yellow, large and full.

Phoebe—Upright growth, bus long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended.

Picture—Ideal bedding type of rose. Very free flowering; pink. Good cut flower.

President H. Hoover—Large, semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red, flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. Occasionally the blooms are up to exhibition standard, but as a decorative variety it rivals Talisman, and in our opinion is much superior to Autumn. Highly recommended. 1/6.

President Jac Smits—Seedling from Etoile de Holland. Color scarlet-crimson and holds very well. Strong upright growth.

Priscilla—Pink, exhibition rose.

Portadown—A rich deep crimson rose, with a velvety sheen. Flowers are large, full and beautifully formed.

Portadown Fragrance—The flowers are large, and the petals are orange, salmon pink colour, flushed with orange scarlet.

Radiance—Carmine, shaded salmon and coppery red. This is sweetly perfumed, and we recommend that the blooms be continually cut, as they are inclined to die off quickly. It is of most robust growth, and flowers are borne on long stems.

Rapture—Bright apricot, coral pink, rose and gold, borne singly on long stems.

Roselandia—A yellow sport from "Golden Ophelia," and a vast improvement on the original, being much larger in flower and deeper in colour, in addition to which it has a pointed flower centre.

Red Letter Day—Semi-double Rose. Its velvety brilliant glowing scarlet crimson buds and fully opened cactus-like flowers never fade. The reflex of the petals is stained crimson scarlet. In its earlier stages the blooms are quite good in shape; but are inclined to get too loose later on. Generally speaking this is more suitable for Hedge work.

Red Radiance—The colour is cerise red, and a fine shade for night decoration. Very vigorous grower. It is sweetly perfumed. The Roses are inclined to burn on very hot days, which necessitates picking early to ensure good blooms.

Rev. Page Roberts—A beautiful rich Marechal Neil colour, with buff markings on the reverse of petals. This is particularly recommended, and the splendid flowers last exceptionally well, and are of true exhibition form. In every way a very beautiful Rose.

Romance—Full rose of excellent form of rather weak growth. Colour beautiful reddish orange, changing to deep clear yellow.

Sachengruss—The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. We can recommend this as being a most vigorous grower, and almost continuously in bloom.

Sachengruss—The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China Rose. We can recommend this as being a most vigorous grower, and almost continuously in bloom.

Scorcher (climbing) — The semi-double flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour.

Sir Henry Segrave—Primrose yellow shade with a chrome base. A full flower, and is a vigorous and hardy grower.

Our List of Standard Roses is always available on request

Shot Silk—Bright cerise, shot with salmon orange flushed yellow and rose, which deepens at the base. It is free-blooming and is almost continuously in bloom. Colour varies somewhat, but it is always very beautiful.

Southport—A brilliant scarlet variety with 20 petals fading to light scarlet. Vigorous upright and free growth, and very perpetual blooming. Partly *Pernetiana* origin.

Southport—Exceptionally good full rose, claimed by some to be our best red. Growth good.

Souvenir R. D. Ferguson—Colour salmon. Growth rather poor.

Souvenir de Emmanuel Bouatos—Salmon pink of good shape and habit. Growth vigorous.

Souvenir—Another sport of *Talisman*. The blooms seem to be fuller than the parent (65 petals), and the colour in bud is a deep golden yellow. As the blooms open they reveal a clear yellow which holds extremely well. Good.

Souv. De George Pernet—Large flowers of beautiful Orient red, the ends of petals cochineal carmine, and all the flowers shaded yellow. Free-blooming, vigorous habit: free-flowering, and blooms carried on erect stems.

Souvenir de Stella Gray—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent.

Souvenir de Madame Boulet—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit. Beautiful bronze green foliage. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent. In our opinion *Sallie Lewis* is identical with this variety. The rose-lover who recently provided in his will for his body to be cremated and the ashes placed round his favourite *Souvenir de Madame Boulet* rose bush paid a high tribute to the rose and unconspicuously to himself. There is a vigorous climbing sport available which promises to supersede all other yellow climbers.

Souv. De Henry Faassen—Free flowering, beautifully formed, long stiff stems. Colour is a striking rose with deep orange base. Sweetly perfumed.

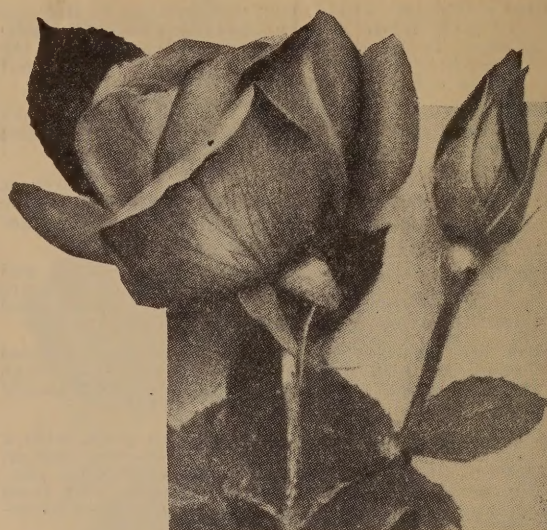
Sunburst—The colouring is a superb cadmium yellow. Highly recommended.

Sunny South—Pink flushed with carmine, on a yellow base—a most distinct and charming combination. Stems are almost thornless. Recommended.

Sunstar—Deep orange, and yellow, edged, veined and splashed crimson and vermilion. Free-flowering. Medium size, and of good substance.

Talisman (climbing)—A climbing sport of the very popular dwarf variety, producing flowers identical to the parent in every respect. Normally, the inner face of the flower varies from deep, coppery red pink or gold, while the outer face is buttercup yellow, netted or veined with a darker colour. The flowers, however, are very variable, and where they are inclined to come too pale, they respond readily to a little Sulphate of Iron applied to the soil. This variety will introduce a totally new colour amongst climbing roses and its more vigorous growth will make it a decided acquisition.

Talisman—Color scarlet pink, copper and gold are all to be found in glorious shadings. Very fine and attractive. 1/6



MEV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM

Tony Spalding—Excellent red with long stiff stems. An excellent variety.

Trigo—Varies greatly in colour, the blooms deepening from pale yellow in the spring to a rich Indian yellow in the autumn.

Una Wallace—Beautiful soft well-toned cherry Rose, without shading. Free-blooming, of good form, and long, strong stems.

Vianden—This flower has a delightful perfume, of egg-shaped form, consisting of 90 to 100 petals, which open freely and are of a clear ochre and raw sienna shade on the outside while the inside of the petals is more of an old rose and scarlet tint.

Viktoria Adelaide—Deep golden yellow with reddish reverse. Very beautiful variety.

Villa De Paris—A vigorous and hardy grower of erect branching habit. Colour of a yellow sunflower, lightly shaded with orange, deeper in the centre and at the base. Vigorous growth, fine form, and strong stems.

Villa Pia—Deep velvety red, shaded with almost black-red, the bud is long, large and pointed. Medium growth, and very erect stem.

W. A. Richardson—Rich orange yellow, borne in clusters. Vigorous grower, mostly mildew-proof. Recommended.

Warrior—Vivid scarlet crimson. Almost continuously in bloom. We have no hesitation in recommending this. Usually best in its younger stages of the bloom.

White Ensign—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals, flowers are of a good shape. Growth is very bushy, and we have no hesitation in recommending it.

Wilhelm Kordes—Beautiful shapely pointed bud. Colour orange copper. Very showy.

W. E. Chaplin—Good exhibition variety of carmine crimson. Growth strong.

W. E. Nickerson—A fine Rose that is well described by the colour description of glowing orange cerise. The flower is most attractive, and the plant of exceptionally heavy growth.

Yvres Druhen—Growth vigorous and branching. Color dark velvety-red. Perfumed.

Climbing Roses produce an Abundance of Blooms

Climbing Roses

Large-flowering Type

Generally speaking the large flowering Climbing Roses grow to a height of about 20 feet, and are quite capable of covering a wall of that height. The Rambler type small Roses we are keeping strictly to another Section. This type is particularly suitable for growing over walls, stumps, sheds, etc., and the flowers are first-class for cutting. The plants, however, generally do not flower the first year, as they put most of the growth into wood, which, when all said, is best, because the growth is wanted more generally. Price 1/3 each; 12/- dozen.

(2-year-old Plants 1/9 each, 18/- dozen)

When ordering kindly mark plainly "Climbers," otherwise "Bush" will be sent.



- Climbing Blackboy**—This Rose, if anything, does better as a climber, the colour is described the same as the Bush variety on page 31.
- Climbing Belle Siebrecht**—Treat like any other bush for best results. Colour bright rosy pink.
- Climbing Cecil Brunner**—Considered better as a climber than a bush. Colour same as the Bush variety on page 32.
- Climbing Cloth of Gold**—A most desirable and vigorous climber. Colour as in the bush variety on page 32.
- Climbing Dame Edith Helen**—One of the best climbers offering. Free flowers and exceptionally good growth.
- Climbing Daily Mail Scented**—Probably the most popular climbing rose in existence. Colour deep velvety red. Highly recommended.
- Climbing General McArthur**—This is another variety which is also procurable in a bush, colour of which is given on page 33.
- Climbing George Schwartz**—The brightest yellow tea Rose known.
- Climbing Gloire De Dijon**—A very vigorous climber and flowers very freely. Description also on page 33.
- Climbing Goldachs**—Sport from the beautiful dwarf variety, producing the same fiery golden salmon coloured blooms as the parent. This variety will provide a new colour in climbing roses of this class. Not climbing well.
- Climbing Golden Ophelia**—The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering varieties.
- Climbing Hadley**—The flower is identical with the parent. Rich crimson color, and sweet fragrance. See "Hadley" under Bush roses, page 33.
- Climbing Hoosier Beauty**—This Rose also described as a Bush on page 33 makes a splendid Climber.
- Climbing Irish Fireflame**—A lovely combination of deep maddery orange, fiery crimson, and old gold. Becomes very loose when full open.
- Climbing Lady Hillingdon**—This charming variety must on any account not be included. Page 34.
- Climbing Laurent Carl**—Fairly vigorous upright growth also described as a Bush on page 34.
- Climbing Lord Charlemont**—A rampart climber of the well-known bush. Highly recommended.
- Climbing Lorraine Lee**—Strong climber of the free winter flowering bush. Can recommend.
- Climbing Liberty**—Brilliant crimson, large and full. Profuse bloomer. Flower varies somewhat. Similar to K. A. Victoria.
- Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay**—Most people consider this Rose best as a climber. Colour as in The Bush described on page 34.
- Climbing Madame Butterfly**—This is a colour much wanted amongst Climbers, described as a bush also on page 34.
- Climbing Madame E. Herriot**—This variety won the "Daily Mail" prize of £1000, described as a Bush on page 34.
- Climbing Marechal Neil**—Strong vigorous grower, and profuse bloomer. Described also as a bush on page 34.
- Climbing Mev. Van Rossem**—Shaded flame and orange on a dark golden yellow ground. Good.
- Climbing Miss M. Manifold**—The popularity of this Rose universally proves it to be one of the best climbers we have, described as a bush on page 35.
- Climbing Mrs. A. Ward**—This, if anything, does better as a Climber than a bush, described in The Bush section, page 35.
- Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens**—The purest of all white Roses, described in the bush section on page 35.
- Climbing Ophella**—This does equally well in the bush, on page 20.
- Climbing Pauls Scarlet**—Probably the best pillar rose yet grown; bears clusters of bright scarlet flowers in profusion.
- Climbing Papa Gontier**—Rosy crimson, the buds are long, clean, and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. This is a first-class red climber; but towards the end of the season the blooms are apt to fade; but still very beautiful.
- Climb. Penelope**—This variety is a good climber. The outer petals of the flower are crimson, while those of the centre are of a light creamy shade, producing an unusual contrast.
- Climbing Perle Des Jardines**—Another good vigorous climber, described in the bush section on page 35.
- Climbing Pink Maman Cochet**—Deep flesh, outer petals flushed light rose.
- Climbing President Hoover**—Climbing sports from variety of same name. Large semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold heavily flushed orange, while the reverse of the petal is claret red, flushed crimson and orange. The plant is a vigorous, tall, thin grower, producing its blooms on extra long stems. Occasionally the blooms are up to exhibition standard, but as a decorative variety it rivals Talisman and in our opinion is much superior to Autumn. Highly recommended.
- Climbing Reveille Dyonnaise**—An excellent rose for pergola work. Makes a wonderful show with its clusters of single salmon red flowers. Excellent.
- Climbing Rose Marie**—An excellent climber of the popular bush. Free flowering. Highly recommended.
- Climbing Shot Silk**—Very popular variety which lives up to all claims. Highly recommended.
- Climbing Sunstar**—A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety. Deep orange yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion.
- Climbing White Maman Cochet**—One of the best creams available. The blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The Pink and White Maman Cochets are two varieties that no garden can afford to be without.
- Climbing Sachengruss**—This variety is a more profuse flower as a climber than a bush, as described on page 35.
- Climbing Sodenia**—This is another very popular colour, whilst the foliage is all that can be desired.
- Climbing Sunny South**—A most desirable Rose, and a most vigorous climber. Described in the bush section on page 36.
- Climbing W. A. Richardson**—This is easily one of the best sellers we grow.

1937 Roses which proved Most Popular

Rambling Roses

It is impossible for us to state just what height these Rambling Roses do grow, except that they grow vigorously, putting out many lateral shoots.



These are very upright in growth, and in most cases are very free bloomers; they are indispensable for growing over sheds, against stumps, etc.

Price 1/3 each; 12/- dozen. (Unless otherwise marked).

American Pillar—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye; are two inches across, and produced in large clusters.

Crimson Rambler—Bright scarlet, double flowers, produced in clusters. Thick glossy foliage, very attractive.

Dorothy Perkins—Rich soft Rose. Produced in large clusters. Vigorous grower.

Esleas Golden Rambler—Clusters of bright yellow flowers, coupled with strong vigorous habit, makes this Rambler one of the best in existence.

Fortunes Yellow—Yellow, shaded bronze. Beautiful foliage, and quick grower.

Heart of Gold—Rich crimson, single flowers with white centre; but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name.

Hiawatha—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers, colour deep crimson, shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers.

Royal Scarlet—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson. Medium size.

Sinicia Anemone—Single, silvery pink, deepening to bright rose. First, and last, and always in bloom.

Polyanthus Roses and Miniatures

Cecil Brunner—Clusters of miniature pink flowers of perfect shape and form. Growth exceedingly vigorous.

Fireball—Reddish copper double flowers, clusters.

Goldlachs or Golden Salmon—Clusters of single flowers. Good growth.

Gloria Mundii—Double flowering Goldlachs.

George Elgar—Clusters of yellow flowers of perfect miniature Hybrid Tea form.

Lady Reading—Clusters of bright pink double flowers.

Rufus—Clusters of dark red single flowers.

Tip Top—Variegated clusters of miniature flowers shading from yellow to pink and red.

Last Season's Rose Novelties

These varieties, offered by us last season, were met with general approval; in fact, sales greatly exceeded output and we were unable to fulfil orders later in the season. We offer these roses again this year, and urge you to try them and report to us your results. 1/9 each 18/- doz.



The varieties have been tested by us, and found to give every indication of being first-class Roses. The descriptions are brief. Any grower requiring further information is asked to write. Plants 2/6 each, 24/- dozen.

Frederico Casas—A very beautiful variety, with long pointed buds, opening to semi-double red and yellow blooms, which are borne erect on long stems. Very fragrant.

Heather Paton—A strong upright grower producing flowers of glowing carmine deepening in colour towards the centre.

Janet Morrison—This fine pillar rose of vigorous growth has been well proved at "Glenara." It carries its large, red, full flowers, which are free and perpetual, on long stems. The flowers last unusually well in water, making

it most valuable as a cut flower, apart from its striking effect on the plant. A seedling from Black Boy.

Luis Brinas—Lovely pointed buds, opening slowly to a fully double, starry orange copper flower with a high centre. When fully open the flower is soft old rose flushed with gold. A vigorous upright growing tree, moderately fragrant.

Mrs. L. B. Coddington—Large and full, deep rosy salmon pink flowers.

Oswald Seiper—A beautiful white with sulphur yellow centre, possessing ideal form, stiff, large petals, large full flowers, carried on strong, erect stems. A really fine show flower carrying 30 to 35 petals on young plants.

Hats Off to the "Just Out" Roses

Queensland Beauty—A pink sport of Golden Dawn. This variety was first found in Queensland about four years ago, and has since been reported in several other places. The colour is deep rose pink in the bud stage, but when open the inner face of the petals show various shades of flesh pink which contrast with the deeper colour on the outside of the petal. Colour variable at different seasons of the year. Light tea perfume. Recommended.

Warrawee—Extra long pointed buds of clear rosy salmon, which when open disclose an inner face of silvery pink fading to lighter shades. The colours are clean and attractive and are very effective under artificial light, thus enhancing the value of the flower for decorative

purposes. The blooms are held regally on strong upright stems, while the growth generally is extra vigorous, which is rather unusual in modern roses. On the main stems, by the time the centre flower is ready to open, strong bud tipped lateral shoots are already inches long, so that the supply of blooms is almost continuous. When generously treated, the blooms will be well up to exhibition standard, but as the petals vary from 25 to 50, the flowers often open rather readily. The fragrance is that of old clove pink, while the bronze tinted young shoots develop in to robust foliage so necessary for useful garden decoration. Warrawee is the first Australian rose to win the honour of coming under the new American Plant Patent Act, where it has been granted patent No. 140.

Novelties in Roses for 1938

Newly Introduced from Europe

Price, 4/- each

Agnes Kruse—Miniature form of Hybrid Tea; excellent red of good form. Flowers about 1½ inches in diameter and born in clusters.

Blaze—Free growing and very showy climber. Bears big clusters of red flowers. Highly recommended for pergolas.

Barcelona—Double red; excellent form with long stiff stems. Can be recommended as one of the best reds recently introduced.

Climbing Distinction—Good strong climber; colour silver rose. Free flowering.

Climbing Madame Louis Lenz—Rampant climber. Strong constitutions. Pure white.

Climbing Gruss an Aachen (W. Kordes Sohne 1937)—Very strong, hardy polyanthus. Colour whitish yellow and sometimes variegated red. Very beautiful.

Carrie Jacobs Bond—Carmine red, unusual form, exceptionally long stems. Recommended.

Dusterlohe—Single dark rose. Diameter of flower one inch.

Dagmah Spath—Strong growing ever flowering. Colour pure white.

Eva—Large flowering polyanthus type. Clusters of scarlet flowers borne on long stiff stems of good growth. Ever flowering.

Eli Knab—Good firm light pink, with the best characteristics of J. L. Mock, but definitely improved. Recommended.

Fritz Hoger—Large dark red. Strong growth. Ever flowering.

Fruhlinggold (W. Kordes Sohne, 1937)—Golden yellow single flower; large. Long stiff stems. Definitely climber. Growth excellent.

Goldenes Mainz (W. Kordes, 1933)—One of the best yellows recently introduced. Good stems and shows promise of being mildew resistant.

Kurt Scholz—Very large double red. Good growth which does not burn.

Louis Rodiger—Orange yellow. Strong growth.

Mrs. J. D. Eisele—Reddish scarlet flowers. Long stiff stems. Good full rather flat rose holding formation well when open; resembles camellia.

Orange Rapture—Claimed to have exceptional colour. Form good. Somewhat similar to Ophelia in form. Exceptionally popular overseas.

Paul Dauvesse—Large polyantha type. Large canary yellow flowers.

Rudolph Alexander Schroder—Vigorous habit. Ivory flowers of substance, carried on good long stems. Vigorous habit.

R.M.S. "Queen Mary"—Salmon rose pink. Almost identical to Mrs. Sam McGredy.

Rostock (W. Kordes Sohne, 1937)—Cluster type. Strong grower. Has not flowered yet.

Schwerin (W. Kordes Sordes, 1937)—Polyantha type. Clusters of reddish scarlet. Good growth. Individual flowers 1 inch in diameter.

Werner Dirks (W. Kordes Sohne, 1937)—Particularly rampant climber. Has not flowered as yet.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

SPRING'S GOLDEN GLORY.

Just look ahead and visualise how your garden can look in early Springtime if you plant Bulbs now. Undoubtedly, Bulbs are one of the most satisfactory items of all flowering plants for both bedding and pot-culture.

Some varieties will do better in the cooler parts of the State, naturally, but ALL varieties sold by DAWSONS are absolutely acclimatised, properly cured, and in a sound condition for planting. Provided a suitable position is chosen, every bulb will produce good flowers.

Remember that it is not always the largest bulbs that give the best flowers. The proper drying and curing are the most essential points. In the case of bulbs such as Ranunculus and Anemones, the selection of the strain is the first consideration. We have taken great pains with these matters, and feel sure you will be highly pleased with results from DAWSONS Bulbs.

POT CULTURE.

Old pots are to be preferred. If only new pots are available, they must be soaked in water for at least 14 days before using (to take out the acid in the pot.) This, of course, does not apply to glazed bowls or pots.

The following are the best varieties of Bulbs for pot-culture, growing in bowls or window-boxes:

DAFFODILS	(3 to 5)
TULIPS	(3 to 5)
FREESIAS	(6)
HYACINTHS	(1)
LACHENALIA	(6)
MUSCARIA	(6)
NERINE	(1)

The numbers in brackets represent the quantity for each pot (based on 5-inch pot.)

HOW TO PLANT.

With the smaller kinds of Bulbs, such as Anemones, Ranunculus, Ixias, Freesias, etc., a good general rule is to plant the Bulb the depth of the Bulb below the surface of the soil, i.e., if the Bulb is one-inch deep it should be covered to the depth of one-inch.

In the case of the larger Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Gladioli, Tulips, etc., these should be planted a little deeper. If the Bulb is, say, 2 inches in diameter, it should be planted, approximately 3 inches deep.

Where used for massed bedding plant Bulbs of the Anemone and Ranunculus type about 6 inches apart each way; the same distance apart where used for borders.

For Bulbs such as Daffodils, Jonquils, etc., a good method is to plant in clumps. About five in a clump gives a very effective result.

ANEMONES. "St. Brigid." These are grown from the very best Irish strain, and give a very high percentage of doubles. The colours are wonderful. They succeed best in a very firm soil, so if your soil is light, we advise firming it by treading. They like to strike in hard soil. 1/- doz.; 3/- for 50; 5/- for 100. Scarlet Emperor, 1/6 doz.; Blue Bonnet, 2/6 doz.

DAFFODILS. These are best planted in clumps, and we are supplying a very fine mixture of all varieties, also some of the very best named varieties, such as "King Alfred," "Emperor," "Lord Roberts," etc.

Plant by themselves if possible, and 4 or 5 inches deep, giving them a morning sun aspect. Avoid placing animal manure around Daffodil Bulbs. Good soil, of course, gives better results. Virgin soil (limed) is bad for results, as is a soil which has been enriched for a previous crop.

Some super-phosphate and potash may be mixed in a poor soil—that is all. Dig deeply and break the soil well—Daffodils root deeply. "Lord Roberts," 9d. each; "Emperor," 3d. each; "King Alfred," 6d. each; "Princes," 1/6 dozen.

FREESIAS. No garden should be without these sweetly scented flowers. They are very easily grown and flower profusely the first year of planting. We have the well-known Refracta Alba or Cream, and the Mixed Rainbow Hybrids, highly suitable for massing. They also make a delightful border. Best Mixture 1/6 dozen.

GLADIOLI (available late in March). These also are best planted in clumps. We do not recommend placing manure under the Bulbs, as it has a tendency to affect them with rust and as they are up a few inches give them a good top-dressing of old rotted cow manure. Stake well, and success is assured. See Gladiolus Cultural Notes.

HYACINTHS. These do exceptionally well in pots or bowls containing Bulb Fibre (see end of this list). Otherwise they should be planted in well-drained soil, surrounded by a handful of charcoal. 1/- each.



GLOXINIAS (3/6 each)

Bulbs are Invaluable for Window Boxes

HYACINTHS GROWN IN WATER. Where proper Hyacinth glasses are not obtainable, they may be grown in glass jam jars, so long as there is sufficient rim room to hold the Bulbs in position. The jars (or Hyacinth glasses) should be filled with water to the base of the Bulb, placing a couple of knobs of charcoal in the water. They should then be placed in a dark cupboard until the roots reach almost to the bottom of the glass. This prevents them from growing their spikes before they root. If they do this, the flowers will not properly expand. 1/- each.

IRIS. There are very many varieties of these beautiful flowering Bulbs, but the ones we recommend are Dutch and Spanish. We have noticed imported Bulbs of this line. You can easily tell them, as they are showing their foliage, but they are never a success. All Dawsons Bulbs are thoroughly acclimatised, and you will have no trouble with them. They require only light, well-worked garden soil in full sunshine. Dutch, 2/6 dozen; Spanish, 1/6 dozen.

IXIAS. Could be likened to a Miniature Gladioli. They need little attention, and if "naturalised" on a rough bit of land or grassy slope, they make a bright patch for Springtime. The colours are very beautiful, and they are mainly used for cut flowers. 1/- dozen.

LILIUM. Available from April onwards. Follow instructions with regard to the size of the Bulb, keep them well staked, and they will return you 100 per cent.

LACHENALIA (Soldier Flowers). These are becoming more popular every year. Any soil grows them, but if it is finely worked and a little old manure and bone dust is incorporated in the soil under the Bulbs, they will do better. They are very valuable for potting or window-boxing, and they make a gay border display. Mixed, 3/- doz.

MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinth). Undoubtedly the name is very true, as the flower itself represents a miniature bunch of grapes. There are several varieties, but the one we stock is "Heavenly Blue," one of the best. Plant 1 inch deep and 1½ inches apart for borders. 1/6 dozen.

NERINE (Japanese Spider Lily). Very beautiful and uncommon. As it does not like being disturbed, we would hardly guarantee it flowering for the first year, but leave it where it is planted, and it will give you a full show of beauty the next season. A moist, sandy soil with sunny aspects suits it best. 2/- each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS (erroneously called JONQUILS). They flower profusely in the early Spring. We sell them in a wonderful mixture; also two of the most beautiful named varieties, the "Grand Monarque" (a very large flower, white, with lemon cup), and "Soleil D'or" (Orange Jonquil). They grow in any soil or situation. 2/- dozen.

RANUNCULUS. Our strains of these have been carefully selected. The "Turban" varieties are very beautiful and 90 per cent. double, but not as large as the "Asiaticatus" strain. When planting be sure to plant the claws downwards; some will grow if planted otherwise, but there is a tendency for the moisture to lodge in the claws, and a high percentage of the Bulbs will rot. This undoubtedly is the cause of a great many failures with Ranunculus. Special Mixture, 1/- dozen; 3/- for 50; 5/- for 100.

SNOWFLAKES (erroneously called SNOW-DROPS). These do wonderfully well in our climate, and, although the individual bloom is identical with the true Snowdrop, it is of an entirely different family. The true English Snow-drop thrives only where there are snowfalls. 2/- dozen.

SPARAXIS. Often planted in grass banks and sunny corners with wonderful effect. They need little attention. 1/6 dozen.

TULIPS. The bulbs we offer are thoroughly acclimatised. Every Bulb will bloom the first year, even in Perth, but we cannot guarantee their reproduction after flowering, except in colder districts, such as Albany, Katanning, etc., but they are well worth planting for the one flowering only. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep in good soil, containing a liberal supply of lime. Keep cold by night-watering.

TUBEROSE. (Available about May). They are very easily grown, and most garden lovers know their wonderful fragrance. A sunny aspect in moist sandy soil are their only requirements. 6d. each.

VALLOTA PURPUREA (Scarborough Lily). Another of those Bulbs that do not like being disturbed. When once planted it should be left to cluster for three or four years. They need plenty of water. Most sandy soil preferable. 1/6 each.

BULB FIBRE. We supply a very good compost suitable for growing Bulbs in pots or bowls without drainage. Varieties such as Hyacinth, Freesia, Lachenalia, Daffodil or Muscari, grow excellently in this if placed in a glassed-in porch or verandah 6d. lb.

DAFFODILS (Narcissi)

YELLOW TRUMPET VARIETY—

Emperor: Deep yellow trumpet, primrose wings. 2/6 per doz.

Lord Roberts: Large trumpet, very free grower. Highly recommended. 9d. each; Mother Bulbs, 1/- each.

BICOLOR VARIETY—

Princes: Sulphur white perianth, yellow trumpet. 1/- doz.

INCOMPARABILIS VARIETY—

Sir Watkin: Rich golden. 3d. each, 2/6 doz.

BARRI VARIETY—

Conspicuous: Perianth yellow, cup edged orange scarlet. 2/6 per doz.

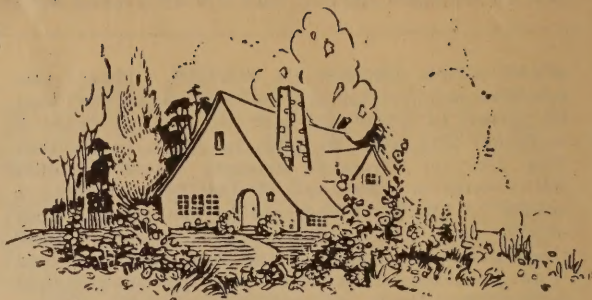
MIXED DAFFODIL—

No. 1 Mixture: The finest variety for cut flowers; contains only the best. 4/6 per doz.
No. 2 Mixture: A choice mixture. 2/6 per doz.

Latest Creations and
Older Varieties
of Merit

GLADIOLUS

for 1938



In this, our Gladiolus Section, you have our assurance that you are selecting for purchase excellent corms, true to name, young, plump, healthy, and full of vitality, grown under personal supervision and thoroughly acclimatised. We have given this wonder flower our constant and earnest attention these last few years, and have built up a magnificent stock of hills-grown corms, which you will find to be priced at the lowest fair market value. We have discontinued growing the older varieties whose merits are of the past, and have listed for you varieties that have justly become world-famous; varieties that, with our experience, we can thoroughly recommend, and varieties that we feel sure you would ultimately select for yourself after a costly experiment. The Gladiolus today is one of the most popular of flowers grown; it has wonderful colour appeal; great value as a cut flower for home decoration, and given good corms and ordinary common-sense attention, no flower can equal it for hardiness and the regular production of beautiful flowers. One of the amazing things about Gladiolus as a cut flower is the fact that the spikes may be cut when the very first bud is open, taken into the house where it will go right on with its schedule of blooming as though left on the plant in the garden. Thus the cream of the garden can be transferred to the dining room table; to the sick room; or to decorate the whole house. It is quite usual to have these cut spikes in bloom ten days or so indoors; all they ask is water, light and air. Few flowers are so welcome in the sick room, for it is a never-ending job for the sick or convalescent to watch the buds unfold from day to day, and having no odour or fragrance, they can be enjoyed by many who could not endure other flowers. All corms ready NOW.

FOR SPECIAL VALUE SEE COLLECTION OFFERS ON PAGE 44.

- A. H. Woodful**—A pale mauve with violet red blotch. Has very good form, opening well-formed flowers at once. A great favourite. 4d.
- Allemania**—Bright blood red. A strong growing variety carrying very large florets and somewhat similar to the famous Commander Koehl but flowering earlier. It is considered to be the finest and strongest growing red variety yet introduced. We measured one at the nursery this year standing 6ft. 7½in. high and cut a spike therefrom 4ft. 6in., and yet left 8 leaves on the plant. 6d.
- Apricot Glow**—Delicate apricot shade. A graceful and beautiful primulinus tall spike and excellent for decorative purposes. 4d.
- Armagna, 2nd**—Intense deep scarlet, white lines, slightly flaked. 4d.
- Ave Maria**—A beautiful light blue with small purple blotches. A good grower, tall straight spike, well spaced, early. One of the finest of the "blue" type. No garden can afford to be without this. 6d.
- Bagdad**—A very beautiful smoky old rose. Lower petals lighten to pale yellow; very prettily veined with light red in the throat. Exceedingly vigorous grower. Long spike with large florets. 4d.
- Bella Donna**—A lovely delicate shade of light blue, darker towards the edges with dark blotches of similar colouring on the lower petals. A magnificent and graceful variety. An introduction until now too costly. 6d.
- Betty Nuthall**—Light orange pink with a golden throat. Grows a fine tall spike with many flowers open. Will not bend or crook on the hottest day. One of the loveliest. Probably more in demand than any other except perhaps Picardy. Can thoroughly recommend. 4d.
- Bleeding Heart**—Very light pink with a vivid scarlet blotch. A very fine and striking variety. 6d.
- Blue Admiral**—Deep violet blue. Long spike with large florets. Fine vigorous grower. 6d.
- Esme Desailly**—Salmon pink shade of uncommon creamy hue with carmine lines and shading. One of our favourites. A wonderful grower and produces exhibition spikes. 6d.
- Fata Morgana**—Peach-blossom shading to amber-yellow in the throat, a wonderful colour combination of unusual delicacy. Good sized, very regularly formed florets of good substance are carried on tall, straight, graceful erect stems. Everyone admires it. 6d.
- Gate of Heaven**—Pure, rich deep yellow. It is a fine grower and has size, placement and substance and generally appears to be one of the best yellows. 6d.
- Golden Poppy**—Deep chrome yellow—a real old gold colour. Grand prim on long, slender stem. Does not open many florets, but most attractive. 6d.
- Graf Zeppelin**—Clear, brilliant orange scarlet, with very small white feather in the lower petals. Huge florets and fine vigorous grower and very rich pure colour. 4d.
- Honor**—Very fine sulphur, edged peach. Another of Mair's. 6d.
- Hercules**—Darkish buff colour (new shade). Builds a huge spike. One of the largest. 6d.
- Irene**—Salmon rose with large light blotch. A very rich and beautiful colour. A beauty. 6d.
- Isola Bella**—Soft lilac hue. Wide open florets of good substance, well placed on a tall strong spike. Strong healthy grower. 9d.
- Jessie**—Light rose with large white blotch and regular darkened rose flakings round edge of florets. A clean looking flower—one of the best. 6d.

Gladiolus last Better When Cut than all other flowers

- John Hill**—Bright orange salmon flaked cream. Produces an exceptionally long spike. 6d.
- Jonkeer Van Tets**—Pure white. Good grower with wide open florets. 6d.
- Bill Sowden**—Deep blood-red generally flaked darker. Immense and massive and an easy grower. For the garden we consider it one of the very best. An Adelaide introduction grown throughout the world. 6d.
- Chamois**—Buff yellow, very long spike, opening many flowers at once. 9d.
- Chas. Dickens**—A clear purple with darker blotch. Very tall strong grower with long spike of bloom. The most popular in just this shade. 4d.
- Chasseur**—A bold crimson blotch, set on a rosy salmon ground colour, gives a very striking effect to the extra large flowers, eight to ten of which are well placed on a tall spike. The showiness of this variety is also enhanced by the vivid crimson stripes which appear on the outer portion. This variety until now has been expensive for everybody to grow. 6d.
- Commander Koehl**—Bright blood-red self colour. Tall, strong grower reproducing a wonderful spike of extra large well opened flowers. One of the best reds in existence at this price every gardener should grow a dozen en masse. 6d.
- Coronation**—Old rose fading in the throat with beautiful blotch of straw yellow. Splendid grower and promises to be a good all-round variety. 6d.
- Cyril B. Amos**—Buff with a pastel magenta blotch. Open 5 or 6 attractive florets. Good stem and very early. Those who grow Primis. should certainly grow this. 4d.
- D. A. Hay**—Rich pink with cream throat. Tall healthy grower, producing long attractive spikes. A good variety for any purpose. 6d.
- Debonair**—La France pink with light throat. Good grower and has extra long spikes. Florets a little small but colour very attractive. Excellent cut flower. 6d.
- Dream O'Beauty**—Brilliant rose-red; an attractive colour. Does not crook or bend. 6d.
- Dr. Moody**—Light lavender. Fine and large with perfect placement. Eight to ten open. 6d.
- Lady Eaton**—Faintest soft pink imaginable, flaked and streaked with rosine pink, white throat. Very attractive and very lovely. 6d.
- Laidley**—Fresh light pink flushed with deeper pink shades. This is a beautiful gladioli and a favourite with everyone. 6d.
- Leander**—Rich orange salmon, which is in striking contrast with the large bright magenta blotch on the lower petals. 4d.
- Maid of Orleans**—Milky white with cream shading in throat. The florets are wide open and well placed. 6d.
- Margaret Fulton**—Clear, rich, soft, dark salmon of a distinct shade which is different from the colour of any other variety. Florets of heavy substance. Vigorous grower and we thoroughly recommend it. 6d.
- Marchen**—Soft La France pink—a very clear and beautiful colour. Enormous florets. 1/-.
- Marmora**—Lavender grey with petunia coloured blotch. A favourite with everyone. 6d.
- Mary Elizabeth**—White with cream throat. Very heavily and beautifully ruffled. Opens many florets at once. 9d.
- Mildred Loujse**—Pure deep salmon pink or strawberry pink. A wonderful cut flower, it is a beautiful colour and a fine grower. 6d.
- Milford**—Delicate shade of light blue—a beautiful clear colour. Long spike opening 8 or 9 florets. Recommend. 9d.
- Minnock**—A beautiful dark salmon apricot very slightly flaked purple blotch in throat. A most uncommon colour and one which makes a fine spike. 6d.
- Minuet**—Clear light pinkish lavender. A Glad of great refinement and character. 6d.
- Mother Machree**—Grey smoky lavender overlaid towards the edges with salmon. The colour is difficult to describe, but it is very beautiful. 6d.
- Mr. W. Cuthbertson**—Cherry rose with white centre. Very heavily crimped. Beautiful. 4d.
- Mrs. E. A. Rides**—Light lavender with reddish violet centre. Has many florets open. 6d.
- Mrs. J. S. Wood**—Salmon rose flaked deeper. A giant flower much like Mrs. L. Douglas. Good Grower. 6d.
- Mrs. Leon Douglas**—Begonia rose, striped with flame and scarlet. An immense grower. 4d.
- Mrs. S. A. Errey**—Brilliant orange with orange crimson shading in the centre. Fine vigorous growers and have probably won more prizes than any other variety. 4d.
- Noel**—Light rose pink with cream and crimson blotch. Many open florets on well formed spike. 9d.
- Orange Butterfly**—Dark orange with a lighter orange throat. One of the daintiest of Glads. Has up to 10 florets open at once, of heavy substance. We regard this as one of the best decorative primis. 4d.
- Our Selection**—Salmon red and flecked with deeper shade often marked with slate flakings, lower petals carry a blotch of cerise bordered with cream. Long spikes carry large blooms with many open. Placement all that could be desired. 6d.
- Pelegriinda**—A pure dark violet blue, the two lower petals somewhat darker; this colour has not previously appeared. An outstanding variety. 6d.
- Pfitzer's Triumph**—Brilliant salmon with cherry red blotch. A leading exhibition variety. 4d.
- Picardy**—A beautiful soft shrimp pink, with a blotch of light flesh pink shading to shrimp pink at the edges. A slight feathering of begonia rose. The colour is rich in appeal and quality. It has many florets open on a fine long spike and grows amazingly. The most popular Gladiolus in the world, and deservedly so. 4d.
- Pititi**—Salmon apricot flaked darker. Strong grower. 9d.
- Premier Henry**—Geranium pink paling in the throat. Rather small blotch of scarlet with a carmine centre. Large ruffled florets of heavy texture. 6d.
- Rapture**—Very pale red streaked with geranium pink with a broad throat blotch of very pale yellow. Tall, vigorous grower and a fine cut flower. Very lovely. 4d.
- Red Beauty**—Carthamus red—a beautiful shade of pinkish red which is very appealing. Moderately vigorous grower making a splendid spike of many open florets. 6d.
- Red Lory**—Carmine rose with purple red blotch; has wonderfully strong growth, with long spikes and many open florets. 6d.
- Rosalba**—White ground flaked with carmine many flowers open together. (Another of Mair's 1934 novelties.) 6d.
- Rosalie**—Cream bordered wine red. Splendid grower with the happy quality of being suitable for either exhibition or commercial purposes. 6d.

Write for our Special List of Gladiolus Novelties



PICARDY

Rosmarie Pfitzer—Lovely creamy white touched with pink. Slightly ruffled florets. Makes a wonderful spike. 6d.

Salbach's Orchid—Lavender pink with centre of floret cream dusted with rose. Of wonderful healthy growth with large wide open florets of splendid texture and placement. In every respect an exceptionally wonderful Glad. We specially recommend. 6d.

Schubert—Very lovely creamy yellow with vivid scarlet blotches creating a pleasant, harmonising colour combination. Fine healthy grower. 4d.

Solveig—A white with a touch of cherry in the throat of the flower. A tall grower which, when well grown, no variety is superior in form and placement. The substance of the florets is very heavy and the sheen is superb. Very heavily ruffled. 1/-.

Sonatine—Atlas rose with small cherry red blotches. Lovely sheen. Fine grower with large wide open florets. Delightful. 6d.

Southport—A self pink of immense size. Can be produce a wonderful exhibition spike. 6d.

St. Albans—A greatly improved Woodful. A lovely gladioli. 9d.

Star of Bethlehem—Pure white with tinge of cream on the lower petals. Easily the best white and ranks with the best of all colours. Has wide open round florets with many open. An exceptionally fine grower and appears to be faultless for either exhibition or cut flowers. 9d.

Sultan—Very deep rosy red (claret). Very ruffled and quite distinct—the best in its colour. 6d.

The Moor—Deep rose red. Slightly ruffled. A beautiful variety and can be grown wonderfully well. 6d.

Tobersun—Large, clear yellow. Tall, strong grower. 4d.

Wairau—Pale salmon with orange tint, bordered lavender. Crimson throat. Good. 6d.

Wasaga—Glowing apricot-buff, with a lovely throat of pale yellow, very faintly pencilled with light red. Wide open full florets; attractive and beautiful. Very vigorous and a splendid grower. Uncommonly lovely. Florets have a superb sheen. 4d.

Wolfgang von Goethe—Reddish salmon—an unusual shade. Builds fine large somewhat irregular spike. Easy to grow and worth while. 6d.

Wurtembergia—Scarlet with large cream throat blotch. Placement not of the best but a good variety and it is very vigorous and arresting. 4d.

Yvonne—Creamy white with small magenta blotch; healthy. 4d.

Zauberflöte—Soft peach rose with vivid red blotches which create a beautiful harmonising combination. This variety produces perfectly straight slender spikes carrying large flowers of good substance. We venture the opinion it will become one of the leading cut flower varieties. Very vigorous. In our opinion should be well placed in with the best Glads. 6d.

No. 1—GIFT Collection ("A Gift that grows"), 5/-.

D. A. Hay	Marchen
Dream O'Beauty	Noel
Irene	Rosalba
Isola Bella	Sultan (Crown)
Maid of Orleans	Wairau

No. 2—BLUE Collection, 5/-.

Allegro	Blue Admiral
Ave Maria	Mrs. E. A. Rides
Bella Donna	Pelgrina
Blau Schonheit	

No. 3—EXHIBITION Collection, 7/6

Allemania	Mrs. S. A. Errey
Chamois	Pfitzer's Triumph
Chasseur	Picardy
Hercules	Pititi
Irene	Red Lory
Lady Eaton	Rosmarie Pfitzer
Marchen	Southport
Mary Elizabeth	Star of Bethlehem
Mrs. J. S. Wood	Zauberflöte

No. 4—SPECIAL Collection, 7/6.

Armagna II	Minnoch
Commander Koehl	Picardy
Coronation	Rosalba
Debonair	Rosalie
Maid of Orleans	Solberg
Margaret Fulton	St. Albans
Mary Elizabeth	Wolfgang von Goethe
Mildred Louise	

SPECIAL—Gladioli mixture made up of varieties taken from this catalogue. 3/- per dozen.

Dahlias / Chrysanthemums / Fuchsias Violets / Pelargoniums



Dahlias

For many years now we have been paying considerable attention to Dahlias. About the time that the modern stiff-stemmed Dahlia was introduced we foresaw its value as a Summer flower, and decided to concentrate on this type.

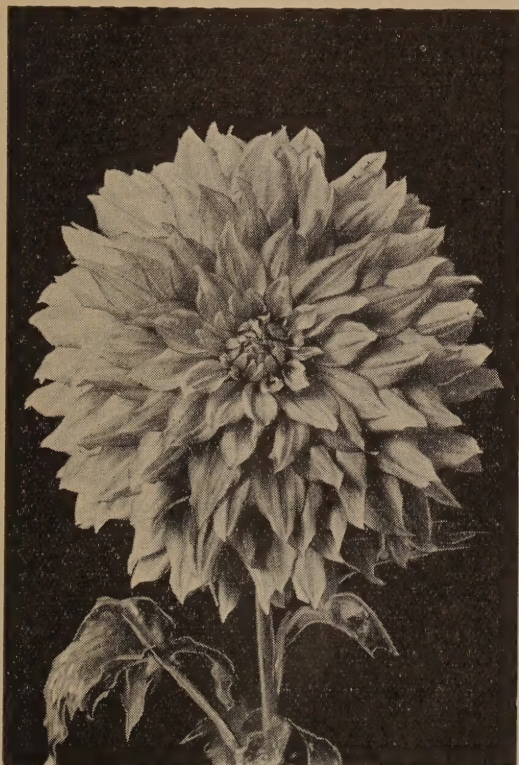
Our aim was to supply the pick of Dahlias, and secure them from the world, irrespective of who produced them, and where they came from. In addition, we have raised some notable varieties ourselves; together with some other locally raised good sorts.

We found that this concentration gained general approval, with the result, that to-day we are the largest W.A. growers.

We cannot possibly include our Dahlia List in this general Catalogue, as the newer varieties are only being tried out at the time this goes to press; but for your information, we publish a Special Dahlia Book in August-September, which, not only contains a detailed list, but a host of planting and cultural hints. This publication is much sought after, and as it is entirely free, we recommend that you write for one immediately to enable us to place your name on our mailing list.

Pelargoniums

Like many of the older favourites, Pelargoniums are once again rapidly gaining the admiration of all. Easily grown, they are well suited to either pot or open border decoration. The best sorts only are catalogued. Write for latest list of Old and New Varieties.



DAHLIA BELMONT GLORY

Fuchsias

Fuchsias usually do best in pots or boxes for verandah or shade-house decoration. Grown in good rich soil, they will give an abundance of beautiful blooms during their entire flowering period.

1/- Each.

Varieties marked D. are double; S. are Single.

Avalanche (Henderson's)—D. Tube and sepals, crimson, purple corolla.

Beauty of Exeter—A most striking and effective and semi-double variety, flowers large and bold, a robust grower and very free-flowering.

Black Prince—S. Tube and sepals, bright waxy carmine colour, sepals large and broad.

Creusa—Rich crimson tube and sepals, fine large corolla of a rich dark purple plum colour, shaded crimson at base.

Countess of Hopetoun—D. Very large corolla, pure white, dark red sepals, extra fine.

Duchess of Edinburgh—D. Largest double white.

Frau Emma Topfer—D. Tube and sepals rosy coral corolla, rosy blush.

Fascination—A most charming variety, with long white tube and sepals, which are broad and prettily recurved; single corolla of a lovely shade of pink.

Hector—Dark crimson red tube and sepals, the latter broad and well reflexed, single corolla crimson purple, the base of the petals lit up with bright crimson.

Jubilee—D. Very double, light blue.

Lady Heytesbury—This is a first-class Fuchsia, white tube and sepals with purple corolla.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Flowers very large and double, corolla creamy white, dark red sepals, well reflexed, compact.

Mrs. Marshall—S. Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.

Phenomenal—D. Short tube and reflected sepals rich reddish crimson, enormous corolla, azure violet flaked with red, one of the largest double Fuchsias.

Rose of Castille—S. White sepals, violet corolla.

Viceroy of Canada—D. Large purple corolla, crimson sepals.

Chrysanthemums

Easily grown in deeply trenched well-manured soil. The strong healthy young plants which we supply should be pinched back until the second or third week in January. They should be shaped by tying, and watered often with liquid manure.

Plants Ready from August to December. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen. Our Selection, 6/- per dozen, post free.

Our Illustrated List is ready in August.

Violets

This flower must be admitted a general favourite, and the fine varieties introduced during the past few years have a tendency to make it even more popular. They prefer a moist situation, and should be well mulched.

Prince of Wales—Probably the most popular; single and very fragrant. 1/- per dozen.

Princess of Wales.—Single, deep blue, scented 1/- doz.

Shrubs and Flowering Plants



"A THING of beauty and a joy for ever" is the home embellished with a garden of shrubs and flowering plants. Purchasers of new homes are invited to take advantage of our long experience when a selection is to be made. A common fault with many people is an indifferent selection of shrubs whilst young and in the pots. Frequently the plants are transferred to the garden and planted in unfavorable positions, either too close together or else jammed up against a wall. It is then found necessary at a stage when the plant has grown that the shape is distorted and displeasing and the shrub must be cut down or lifted out.

In planting shrubs, dig a hole about two feet square by two feet deep and throw in either garbage or manure; moisten the earth replaced around the plant and tread in firmly to prevent looseness; water frequently during the early stages to ensue vigorous growth.

Those varieties marked "D" are deciduous and "E" evergreen. Those marked * we can specially recommend. The height to which the plant will grow is also given.

1/3 each or 12/- dozen, unless otherwise specified

Abelia Rupestris — Serviceable dwarf evergreen shrub. Bright foliage; masses of small flowers. Very hardy . 5 E 1/6

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern) Savitzii— Foliage variegated green and white; bell-shaped flowers 2 E 1/6

Abutilon Eclipse — Green foliage; rich orange scarlet shaded crimson flowers 4 E 1/3

Abutilon Aureum Variegatum— Golden yellow variegated foliage 4 E 1/6

Acer (Maple) Negundo — Rich green leaves changing to bright yellow in autumn 18 D 10/6

Acer Palmatum—Foliage green, veined red in summer, with magnificent autumn shades; requires sheltered position 6 D 10/6

Acalypha Marginata — Hardy foliage plant; leaves brown or green with margine. Semi-deciduous 7 1/3

Acalypha Brownii—Very beautiful foliage; highly coloured, sub-tropical . 4 D 1/6

Acalypha Tricolour— Enormous leaves beautifully coloured. Subtropical . 7 D 1/6

Acalypha Torta—Foliage deep wine colour 4 D 1/6

Alamanda Citriodora — Lemon scented Verbena. Delightfully perfumed . . 5 E 1/3

Aloe—(Sweet varieties) E 1/3

Ardisia Crenulata—Bearing scarlet berries. Very attractive pot plant . . 1½ E

Arbutus Unedo (Irish strawberry tree)— White, beautiful ornamental shrub. Very hardy 10 E

Azalea—Assorted named varieties. Very beautiful spring flowering shrub; requires sheltered position from hot summer sun. Highly recommended .. 4 E 3/-



VIBURNUM PLICATUM TOMENTOSUM

Plant some of the more uncommon Shrubs in your Shrubbery

- Amygdalus** (Flowering almonds and peaches)—All colours. Very hardy and showy in springtime. Can recommend 18 D 2/6
- Bambusa Gracillis**—Very graceful. Deep green foliage 12 E 2/-
- Bambusa Gracillis Variegata**—Variegated foliage 12 E 2/-
- Bambusa Nigra**—Black Indian Bamboo. Very beautiful giant variety. Very vigorous; moist position required . . 60 E 5/-
- Bauhinia Purpurea**—Known as the butterfly tree. Very graceful. Bears profusion of rosy purple flowers 15 D 3/6
- Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea**—The most outstanding of all Berberis. Red foliage with beautiful autumn tints. Yellow flowers followed by red berries 4 D 3/6
- Berberis Coriji**—Semi deciduous. Coral red berries Autumn foliage 4 D 3/6
- Berberis Vulgaris** — The common Barberry; large growing variety. Yellow flowers followed by orange berries . 6 D 1/6
- Betula Alba** (Silver Birch)—Highly ornamental and graceful. Extensively planted at Canberra 20 D 3/6
- Boronia Megastigma**—Brown. One of the most highly scented and beautiful flowers in existence 2 E 1/3
- Boronia Serrulata**—Red. Very beautiful variety; not so highly scented . . . 2 E 2/6
- Bottlebrush**—See Calistemon.
- Broom**—See Genista and Sparteuns.
- Brownallia Jamiesoni**—Orange flowers. Attractive dwarf shrub 2 E 1/6
- Brugmansia Knightii**—Large semi-double white; free flowering 6 E 1/6
- Buddlea**—Globosa. Yellow flowers; rampant climber 20 E
- Buddlea**—Lindleyana. Blue; very beautiful. Less vigorous 10 E
- Buddlea**—Pink Pearl. Soft mauve flowers . 6 E 2/6
- Brunfelsia Latiflora**—Choice free flowering shrub. Lavender flowers with white eye 6 E 1/6
- Camellia**—Magnificent winter flowering shrubs. Profuse bloomer; all shades. Sheltered position required 6 E 3/-
- Camellia Sanguinea**—Japanese (new).
- Canna**—Hardy subject for massed displays; assorted colours. Very hardy . 5 E 1/-
- Callistemon**—New South Wales Bottlebrush. Very hardy; winter flowering; tall shrub 10 E
- Cassia Candolleana** — Yellow brilliant flowering shrub; very hardy and attractive 12 E
- Cassia Didymobatria**—New Guinea Cassia, sometimes called the candle stick flower. Very beautiful; fern-like foliage 10 D 2/-
- Cassia Fistulu**—Perhaps the most beautiful of the cassias, with pendulous creamy yellow flowers 5 D 2/6
- Cassia Grandis**—Beautiful Foliage . . . 5 D 2/6
- Ceanothus Divaricatus**—Blue. Free-flowering; very showy 6 E
- Ceratostigma Willmottiae** — Sky blue. Dwarf ornamental shrub. Recommended 2 E
- Cestrum Aurantiacum** — Orange bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering; pendulous. Very hardy 8 E
- Choysia Ternata**—Beautiful dark green foliage; masses of pure white flowers. Most attractive. Sometimes used as hedges 5 E
- Clerodendron Ugandese**—Beautiful clear blue flowers produced in bunches . 4 E
- Clianthus Puncens**—A hardy semi-climbing plant, producing red pea-shaped flowers in Spring 5 E
- Clethra Arborea**—Lily of the Valley tree. Glossy laurel-like foliage; graceful white flowers 6 E
- Coprosma Baneri** — Deep green glossy foliage; one of the most suitable hedge plants for sea-fronts. Makes good clipped specimen 8 E
- Coprosma Baneri Variegata**—Beautiful golden variegated foliage 8 E
- Cathy Edulis**—Tall graceful shrub; most attractive red-tipped foliage 12 E
- Cornus Kousa** (The Dogwood) — Large creamy white bracts of flowers; most attractive red-tipped foliage and fruits; noted for their brightly coloured branches particularly 20 E 3/6
- Cotoneaster Pannosa**—Very hardy evergreen shrub; weeping habit; white flowers followed by masses of bright red berries. Recommended 8 E 1/6
- Cotoneaster Franchettii**—Vigorous; bright leaves; berries orange red 8 E 1/6
- Cotoneaster Horizontalis**—One of the most beautiful shrubs for rock garden work; fanlike spreading habit with red berries; creeping habit E 2/6
- Crataegus (Hawthorn) Leylandii**—Graceful foliage, white flowers, yellow berries. Very hardy 8 E 1/6
- Crataegus Oxycantha** — Double pink; very rich and bright 8 E 2/6

Flowering Shrubs will give Your

Cydonia — Japanese flowering quince; hardy semi-deciduous shrubs, producing attractive clusters of flowers early spring. Moerloosii: Rosy white and carmine. Umbilicata: Red. Sangueana: Geranium red	6	D	2/6
Ceratopetalum Gummiferum —The popular New South Wales Christmas Bush. Beautiful tall shrubs; pink white flowers in clusters. Very showy . .	8	E	3/6
Daphne Indica Rubra —Red and white; free-flowering dwarf shrub; highly scented. Requires sheltered position	5	E	2/6
Deutzia Rosea —Pendulous habit covered with rose pink flowers	6	E	1/6
Diervillea —See Weigelia.			
Diosma Alba —White. A neat evergreen shrub; highly scented; clips well . .	3	E	
Diosma Pulchrum —New pink. Highly recommended	3	E	2/6
Diosma Atropurpurea —New purple flowered Diosma. Very attractive . . .	3	E	4/6
Dombeya Dregiana —White. Very profuse flowerer; compact growth; hardy. Recommended	10	E	
Dombeya Mastersii —White. Larger flowers	10	E	1/6
Dracena Australis — Very ornamental palm; graceful habit	9	E	
Duranta Plumerii (The Lace Flower)—Tall growing shrub; blue flowers. Very hardy	8	E	
Erythrina Cristagalli —The best known; immense spikes of deep crimson			
Erythrina Blakeii —Long racemes of dark crimson flowers; dwarf habit	4	D	2/-
Escallonia Macrantha —Coral red flowers; glossy foliage; compact habit . . .	4	E	1/6
Escallonia Montavidiensis —White . . .	4	E	1/6
Eleagnus Variegatus —Handsome shrub of hardy nature; variegated foliage	8	E	
Erica (Heath)—Autumnalis: rose pink. Cruenta: Orange scarlet. Cavendishii: Pure yellow. Hybrida: Pink. Ventricosa: Hedio. Persula Alba: Pure white. Intermedia: Pink. Bacchans: Pink. Peziza: White. Caffra: White	1/6		
Eugenia Myrtifolia (Lilli Pilli Tree)—Very compact tall shrub; graceful habit; red berries	15	E	
Eugenia Ugui — A miniature variety, white fuschia-like flowers; rose berries	4	E	
Eugenia Smithii : Large shrub; clips well	15	E	1/6
Enonymus Japonicus Aurea — Golden variegated foliage; very showy . . .	5	E	
Enonymus Radicans Variegata —Dwarf variety; silver variegated foliage . .	4	E	
Euphorbia Splendens (Crowns of Thorns)—Very hardy; red flowers	2/-		
Eupatorium Ianthenum — Hardy shrub; large heads of lilac flowers	4	E	1/6
Feijoa Sellowiana —A unique flowering and fruiting shrub; beautiful red and white blooms followed by a highly coloured fruit	10	E	3/6
Frangipanni (Plumerii) —Delicate bracts of creamy yellow or pink flowers; magnificently perfumed	12	D	2/6
Gardenia —Bright dark green foliage; multitude of white blossoms; highly scented. Requires cool position . . .	8	E	2/6
Genista Canariensis — Yellow hardy shrub; very showy	4	E	
Geraldton Wax (Chamaelaucium) —Very hardy free-flowering native shrub; colours red, pink and white	6	E	1/6
Gerbera Jamesonii —Hardy herbaceous perennial in assorted colours. Excellent cut flower	E	1/-	
Goldfussia Anisophylla —Lavender bell-shaped flowers with bronze foliage .	3	E	1/6
Guava Cherry —Dwarf bush, producing multitudes of red edible berries . . .	4	E	1/3
Guava Yellow —Larger fruit, yellow in colour	3	E	1/6
Habrothamus Elegans —Showing scarlet flowering shrub; pendulous habit . .	4	E	1/6
Hakea Eucalyptoides —A West Australian shrub bearing crimson flowers; weeping habit. Very hardy	10	E	2/-
Heliotropium —Blue. Perfumed foliage. Very hardy and attractive	2	E	
Hibiscus Africans —Yellow single; very showy; new	4	E	2/6
Hibiscus —			
Andersoni: Carmine, dark eye . . .	4	E	
Hardwoodi: Beautiful pink	4	E	
Hordenii: New and excellent, the colour yellow lemon with dark brown centre	2/6		
General Courtigis: Crimson	4	E	
Mutabilis: Chinese Rose, double Pink	8	D	
Rosa Sinensis: Crimson	8	E	
Syriacus: Varieties	6	D	
Tropicus: Beautiful rose	5	E	
Gloria: Chinese orange with a suffusion of madder lake	6	D	
Honolulu White: Creamy pink with a dazzling red centre	6	D	
Tango Queen: Coppery yellow with good centre	6	D	
Youngi: Large bell-shaped flowers of a lovely soft pink colour. Most brilliant and showy flowering shrubs which grow well and flower profusely in a good soil .	8	E	
Agnes Galt: New. We consider this the best single to date. Colour distinct pink with silver sheen . . .	5	E	2/-
Wrightii: The petals are clear white with dark red centre	6	E	2/-
Tangerine: Quite a new shade, very attractive and full of substance .			

Garden Year-Round Beauty

The Highlands: Glowing copper red, with a distinct dark eye	6	E	2/-	Lavandula (Lavender) — English and French; scented foliage; clips well	3	E	
Conqueror: Single, buff-yellow, crimson eye	6	E		Leonotis (Lions Tail)—Very hardy; spikes of orange flowers	6	E	1/3
Peachblow: Semi-double, deep-salmon-pink	6	E		Leptospermum Laevigatum (Victorian Ti-tree)—Silvery foliage, white flowers; clips well. Very hardy	8	E	
Island Queen: Single, rinch pink	6	E		Leptospermum Rosea —Pink flowering	6	E	
Stella: Pretty rose pink with markings of white	6	E		Leucadendron (Cape Silver Tree)—Beautiful silver foliage	15	E	3/6
Hardwoodii: Large single pink flowers with dark centre	6	E		Ligustrum (Privet) Chinensis (Flowering Privet)—Highly scented white flowers in spring; clips well	10	E	
Sunset: Rich apricot, with brown centre	6	E		Ligustrum Ovaliflorum Aureum —Golden privet; very ornamental. Ideal for hedge	6	E	
Carminatus: Glowing carmine	6	E		Liquidamber Styraciflua —Shapely; beautiful autumn tinted foliage	30	D	2/6
Island Prince: Colour rose-pink, with Darker centre	6	E		Liriodendron Tulipefera (The Tulip Tree)—A choice flowering tree	30	D	2/6
Holmskioldia Sanguinea — An unusual shrub from India, bearing peculiar red flowers in autumn. Very attractive	7	E	3/6	Lonicera Fragrantissima —Bush honeysuckle	6	E	1/3
Hydrangeas —Large list of named varieties in assorted colours on application			2/6	Luculia Gratissima Rosea —Beautiful pink-flowered shrub. Needs favoured position.			
Hypericum Moserianum —Yellow flowers suitable for rockery	3	E	1/6	Lilac —See Syringa).			
Iboza — White crepe. Hardy scented shrub; crepe-like flowers	5	D		Mackaya Bella —Lilac, nice foliage and pretty flowers	3	E	1/6
Idesia Polycarpa —A handsome foliage tree. Red berries	20	D	3/6	Magnolia Grandiflora —Lemon scented, beautiful white flowers; exceedingly handsome	20	E	2/6
Ilex —Acquifolium (English Holly)	8	E	3/6	Magnolia Fuscata —Port wine magnolia; profuse highly scented red flowers	10	E	2/6
Iochroma Tubulosa —Blue, quick growing, handsome shrub	9	E		Malus (Flowering Crab Apple)—Hardy deciduous tree; flowers in spring	10	D	2/6
Iochroma Fuchsiodes — Red, pendulous flowers	9	E	2/6	May —See Spiraea.			
Jasminum Fruiticans (Yellow Jasmine)—A hardy yellow shrub	8	E		Metrosideros Tomentosa —New Zealand Christmas bush. A shapely bush; magnificent scarlet flowers; hardy	20	E	3/6
Jasminum Grandiflora —White climber		E		Metrosideros Diffusa — Dwarf, creeping habit		E	3/6
Justicia Magnifica —Beautiful pink flowering shrub; highly floriferous	4	E	1/6	Montenoa Grandiflora —A hardy bush; long spikes of white flowers in winter	10	E	1/6
Justicia Alba —Vigorous growth, white flowers. Very hardy	10	E		Myrtus Communis —White English Myrtle; clips well	6	E	
Malmia Latifolia —An evergreen shrub related to the Rhododendron. Glossy green foliage; rose-pink cluster of flowers	6	E	2/6	Nandina Domestica —The sacred bamboo of Japan; highly ornamental. Requires shade	4	E	2/6
Lagerstroemia (Crepe Myrtle)—Gorgeous flowering shrubs; sprays of crepe-like flowers in summer. Indica Rubra: Eavesii: Mauve	6	D	2/6	Nerium (Oleander)— Madonna Grandiflora: Pure white, large double	10	E	
Lagunaria Pattersoni —Silvery foliage; bright pink flowers. Specially suited for coastal planting	15	E		Professor Martin: Crimson	20	E	
Lantana —An exceedingly hardy and free-flowering shrub; almost every colour	6	E	9d.	Punctatus: Light pink, single	20	E	
Lassandra Macantha — Royal purple flowers; tall hardy shrub; pretty foliage	8	E	1/6	Splendens: Pink, single	20	E	
Lauristinus — A hardy compact shrub; free-flowering in winter. Colour pink or white	E	6	1/3	Splendens Giganteum: Double pink	10	E	
				Luteum: Yellow; fine hardy flowering shrubs; can be hardly misplaced	6	E	
				Ochna Multiflora — Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries	4	E	2/-
				Oxylobium — Yellow flowers, silvery foliage	6	E	1/6
				Olia (Olive)—Splendid for hedges or specimens; very hardy	20	E	1/6

Make Your House a Home

Pavetta —Dark green foliage; profuse white flowers in summer. Recommended	6	E	
Pavonia —Hardy green bush, smothered with red flowers	6	E	1/6
Peach —Flowering red, pink, white	8	D	2/6
Philadelphus —The Mock Orange. Mass of white flowers in spring. Highly ornamental	4	D	1/6
Photinia Glabra Rubens —Specimen bush; bunches of white flowers. Excellent for hedges	10	E	16/
Pittosporum Tobira —Shiny dark leaves; bunches of fragrant white flowers. Excellent for hedges	10	E	1/6
Pittosporum Variegata —Dwarf variety; grand foliage; specimen plant	3	E	
Plum Flowering —Prunis Pissardi, magnificent copper foliage	8	D	2/6
Plumbago Capensis —Blue. Hardy ornamental; free-flowering	8	E	
Plumbago Larpantae —Dwarf	1	E	
Poinciana Gillesii —Bird of Paradise, yellow and red; fern-like foliage	6	E	
Poinsettia —Scarlet bracts of flowers in winter	10	D	
Polygala —Hardy shrub, mauve pea-shaped flowers; clips well	6	E	
Punica Granatum (Pomegranate)—Hardy ornamental shrub bearing bright red flowers followed by edible fruit	12	D	1/6
Punica Granatum lora Pina —Double flowers	8	D	1/6
Punica Granatum Nana —Dwarf	2	D	1/6
Podalaria Grandiflora —Pink pea-shaped flowers; silver foliage. Very beautiful	8	E	3/6
Podalaria Canescens —Rose, bushy . . .	6	E	3/6
Pyracantha Augustiflora —White flowers in spring, followed by orange berries; very ornamental. Good hedge plant . .	6	E	3/6
Pyrus Acuperia —The Rowan berry; valued for its scarlet berries and lovely autumn tints	20	D	10/6
Raphiolepis Indica (Indian Hawthorn)—(White). White flowers, followed by blue berries	5	E	1/6
Rondeletia Amoena —Summer pink flowers; graceful foliage. Very ornamental	8	E	3/6
Rhododendron —Assorted colours	8	E	5/-
Rhus Continus (Smoke Bush)—Large fluffy flowers; round leaves which colour in autumn	6	D	7/6
Rhus Succedanea —Highly ornamental shrub; serrated leaves; magnificent autumn tints	8	D	2/6
Rhus Typhina —Cut-leaved staghorn, autumn foliage		D	2/6
Ribes —Flowering currant		D	
Russellia Juncea —Scarlet, weeping habit; dwarf	4	E	
Salex Babylonica —Weeping willow . .	30	D	1/6
Sambucus Aurea (Elderberry)—Beautiful golden clump; highly ornamental . .	10	D	1/6
Sesbania Tripiti —Brazilian Glory Pea. Handsome foliage; rich tango-coloured flower	10	D	
Sparmania Africana —Quick growing ornamental shrub; large pale green foliage; white flowers	10	E	
Spartium Junceum (Spanish Broom)—Ornamental, hardy, yellow	8	E	
Spartium Multiflorum Album —Weeping White Broom	8	E	
Spartium Rubrum —Red Broom	5	E	2/6
Sophora Secundiflora —Purple flowers . .			2/6
Spiraea Reevesiana (White English May)—Very hardy	6	D	
Spiraea Anthony Waterer —Red flowers; foliage	3	D	1/6
Stenocarpus Cunninghami (Queensland Fire Bush)—Curious scarlet flowers like the spokes of a wheel	30	E	2/-
Strelitzia Reginae —Bird of Paradise flower; yellow and blue; most attractive .	4	E	4/6
Syringa (English Lilac)—Hardy deciduous shrub with magnificent long bunches of flowers. Requires cool position . .	6	D	
Tamarisk —Flowering Cypress. Tall graceful plant with long trailing reddish flowers. Very hardy	12	D	
Tecoma Capensis —Hardy dark green Bright red. Indica Alba: White. shrub. Red flowers, ever-blooming . .	8	E	
Tecoma Smithii —Tall growing hardy shrub covered with beautiful yellow bell flowers		E	8
Telopea (The Waratah)—Well-known showy plant with handsome crimson flowers	6	E	3/6
Toxicophilea Spectabilis —A spreading shrub of rich purple foliage, white flowers, purple fruit	6	E	2/-
Veronica Imperialis —A dwarf shrub, rich foliage and wine crimson flowers . .	4	E	
Veronica Coelestris —Tall growing, covered with blue flowers. Hardy	6	E	
Viburnum Tinus (Lauristinus)—			
Viburnum Plucatum Tomentosum —Fine upright growing shrub, white flowers followed by yellow berries	12	E	
Virgilia Capensis —An evergreen tree of 25 feet, with rose and white pea-shaped flowers. Quick growing	25		
Vitex Aurea Variegata —Small shrub of delicate foliage, magnificently coloured	5	E	
Vitex Littoralis —A handsome evergreen tree of dark green foliage. Blue . . .	12	E	
Wiegella (Diervillea)—Hardy deciduous shrubs, covered with trumpet-shaped pink flowers	5	D	
Yucca Recurva —Sharp pointed variegated leaf. Plant very similar in appearance to the Aloe	10	E	2/6

Plan a Rockery this Winter

or display beautiful Indoor Plants

Price 1/6 each or 15/- dozen

Acuba—A large leaved fleshy plant of dark green mottled with yellow. From 2/- each.

Acuba Variegated Aurea—Large fleshy leaves of most delightful golden variegation. Height 4 feet. From 2/- each.

Aspidistra—Long-leaved hardy indoor palm, dark green in colour. From 1/3 each.

Aspidistra Variegated—Delightfully variegated with silver and gold shades. From 2/- each.

Adiantum (Maiden Hair Fern)—A most delightful fine feathery fern and perhaps the most popular of all ferns. From 2/- each.

Asparagus Plumosa—Strong growing climbing fern of fine feathery dark green foliage, with black berries. 1/3 each.

Begonia—(Tuberous). We have a good selection of fine colours. 2/- each.

Birdsnest—Broad leaves surrounding a central heart give appearance of a nest. From 2/6 each.

Cyclamen—We have the finest collection of young healthy Cyclamen in the State. All colours. 2/- each.

Coleus—Most attractive and highly coloured broad-leaved plant. The range of colour combination is almost unlimited. 6d. each.

Crotons—A tropical plant of magnificent range of variegations, alternating red, yellow, brown, green, etc. 2/6 each.

Dracena Australis—Green foliage, single head on long stem. From 1/3 each.

Dracena Variegated—Magnificently coloured in shades of pink and red. From 5/- each.

Kentia Fosterniana—The most popular of indoor plants. A graceful palm which will thrive indoors. From 2/- each.

Hibiscus Cooperii—A small-leaved bush of beautiful variegation ranging from white to red. From 2/6 each.

Ligularia (The spotted leopard)—Large leaves, green with yellow spots. 1/6 each.

Nandina Domestica—A dwarf Bamboo of delightful appearance. Highly popular in Eastern States. 2/6 each.

Maranta—Coloured foliage, broad fleshy leaves. 1/6 each.

Oralia—Large green serrated leaves forming crown on long stem. From 1/3 each.

Rincospermum—Small-leaved bush of shell pink foliage. Very beautiful. From 2/6 each.

Sprengeri—Hardy trailing fern of golden green. Has profusion of red berries. Generally used with hanging basket. 1/3 each.

Fishbone Fern—Long-leaved fern with serrations resembling the backbone of a fish. 1/3 each.

Acaena Buchanani—Minute trailing plant, fine glaucous foliage.

Ajuga Reptans Atropupurea—Dark purple leaves, flowers blue.

Arenaria—Fine free-growing mossy plant, very beautiful.

Asperula Odorata—The wild white sweet Woodruff. 9 inches.

Campanula Pusila (Miss Wilmott)—Creeping mass sky blue flowers. Height, 6 inches.

Cheiranthus Liniflorius—Lilac mauve, very pretty. 12 inches.

Crassula Sycapoides—Waving fingers of green.

Deanthus Neglectus—Small clumps pink flowers.

Diascea Barbarae—Chamois rose, very floriferous. 12 inches.

Erigeron Philadelphicus—Rosy purple, free-flowering.

Epilobum Mummularifolium—Tiny creeping plant. Rapid grower.

Euphorbia Myrsintis—Grey trailer, yellow flowers.

Fuscia Procumbens—Trailing species.

Festuca Glauca—Small tufts of grey rush-like foliage.

Geum Borizii—Showy brilliant scarlet. 9 inches.

Hypericum Regale—Miniature species. Heath-like foliage.

Hypericum Rhodonatum—Grey trailing foliage, yellow flowers.

Lysimachia Mummubria—Yellow flowers.

Lithospermum Prostratum—Bright blue, very pretty.

Metrosideros Diffusa—New Zealand Christmas Plant, trailing.

Mesembrianthemum—Trailing, all colours.

Plumbago Larpentae—Dwarf, blue flower. 9 inches.

Russellia—Trailing plant, bright red flowers.

Sedum Ramscatum—Dwarf, white variegated foliage.

Sedum Spureum—Dwarf wine-coloured foliage.

Thymus Coccinea—Beautiful lilac flowers. Recommended.

Thymus Variegated—Variegated golden foliage.

Lotus—Grey trailing foliage, red pea-like flowers.

Cotula Hastii—Minute trailing plant. Highly recommended.

Silene Maitomorosa—Rosy purple. 12 inches.

Plant our Flowering Shade Trees

THE tropically grown trees here marked * are particularly suited to the Mission Type Home, and Modern Bungalow. For your information the approximate height is given of each individual variety, whilst the letter "D" indicates Deciduous (drops its leaves), and "E" Evergreen. Whilst most people prefer the Evergreen, generally speaking, the Deciduous are prettier during the Summer, because the leaves, being new every year, are consequently much greener; on the other hand they are certainly bare during the wet, cold, months; but as we desire as much light as possible during the dull weather, particularly around the home, it matters little; in fact, quite often it is preferred.

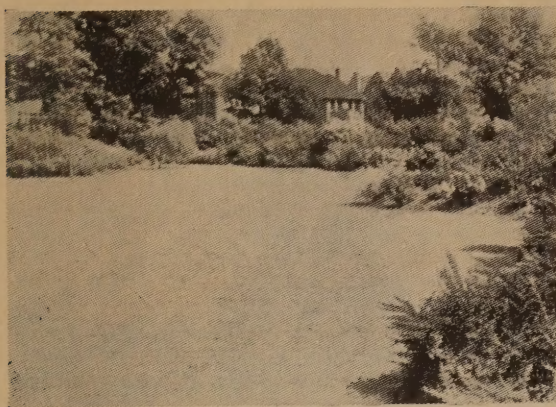
HOW TO PLANT.—All that is necessary is that about a three foot cube hole be taken out and about a bucketfull of manure, preferably stable manure, be dug in, with a dressing of slack lime. When it is a potted plant you are planting, simply turn the pot upside down, and give the top of the pot a sharp tap on the handle of your spade, and it should come away from the pot, the pots remaining intact. The plant should not be disturbed, however pot-bound it appears; simply plant as it comes out of the pot. Plants newly-planted should be shaded with a few twigs and watered at intervals.

Price, 1/3 each; 12/- dozen. Others at catalogued price.

Special prices for large full developed plants.

Acacia Baileyana —Silver Wattle). Yellow, fern-like foliage	20	E	
Acacia Dealbata —White glaucous foliage, good cut flower, sometimes called Tasmanian Silver Wattle ..	20	E	
Acacia Decurrens —A species of the Sydney Black Wattle, handsome foliage, quick growing, flowers late	20	E	
Acacia Elata —Pale yellow	30	E	
Acacia Prunosa —Has white flowers in February, is commonly called the Frosty Wattle on account of the frosty appearance of its leaves ..	20	E	
*Acacia Pycnantha —(Golden Wattle)	20	E	
Acacia Podalyriaefolia —(Queensland Silver Wattle) Most graceful and beautiful tribe of plants, of rapid growth	15	E	
Acacia Baileyana —Otherwise Cootamundra	20	E	
Acacia Longifolia —Long leaves, bottle brush-like flowers	20	E	
Acmena Pendula —Highly ornamental and graceful, it forms a splendid tree, with drooping habit, likes moist sheltered position	20	E	
*Ailanthus Glandulosa —(Tree of Heaven). Useful for dry situations; fine foliage	20	D	
Alnus Glutinosa —(Alder)	20	D	
*Araucaria Bidwilli —(Bunya Bunya). Strong grower	50		2/-
*Araucaria Excelsa —((Norfolk Island Pine). Splendid ornamental shade tree. Rather slow grower	100		2/-
*Bambusa Arandinacea —(Bamboo) ..	80	E	7/6
*Bambusa Nigra —(Black Bamboo) ..	12	E	
*Bauhinia Alba —(Mountain Ebony) ..	15	E	
Biota —Book leaf cypress dwarf, very ornamental	6	E	2/6
*Brachychiton Acerifolia —(Flame Tree) A grand ornamental tree, with handsome foliage, and producing a perfect blaze of scarlet flowers	50	E	1/3
*Calodendron Capense —(Cape Chestnut). A graceful tree, producing black shining seeds, used for ornaments, etc.	30	E	
Callitris —Rottneist Island Pine. Very shapely	15	E	2/-
*Camphora Officinalis —(Camphor). Splendid ornamental trees, the camphor of commerce	50	E	
Cedrus Atlantica — Handsome silvery foliaged cedar	60	E	4/6
Cedrus Deodara —Beautiful specimen Drought resisting	40	E	4/6
*Ceratonia Siliqua —Carob Tree). Fine, hardy ornamental tree, producing edible beans	15	E	
Cercis Silgastrum — Scriptural Judas Tree			4/6
*Chamaerops Excelsa —A hardy compact growing Palm, with fan-like leaves	10	E	2/6
Chestnut —Handsome tree, shapely ..		D	10/6
*Cocos Plumosa —A tall-growing, graceful Palm, from the tropics ..	10	E	2/6
Cocus Yatay —Beautiful hardy dwarf-growing palm with silvery foliage. Highly recommended	12	E	4/6
*Calophylla Rosea —The pink-flowering Gum of Western Australia			
Cryptomeria Japonica —The Japanese pine. Excellent specimen tree, beautiful green foliage changing to bronzy crimson during winter	40	E	2/6
Cryptomeria Plumosa — Finer foliage than Japonica—not so hardy but far more graceful	40	E	4/6
Cupressus Arizonica — Beautiful symmetrical habit, glaucous foliage, used extensively in Canberra for avenues		E	2/6
Cupressus Brunneana —Upright growing golden cypress			2/6
Cupressus Fletcherii —Forms a feathery pyramid of glaucous blue foliage; upright habit, highly recommended	5		3/6
Cupressus Lambertiana Aurea —This is one of the most magnificent shrubs, colour golden yellow	40	E	2/6
*Cupressus Lambertiana Horizontalis — Splendid green foliage, generally used as a hedge or breakwind . . .	10	E	2/6
Cupressus Lawsoniana —Rather tall, stately grower	40	E	2/6
Cupressus Lusitanica —Glaucous foliage, very ornamental, resembles the mythical Christmas Tree	40		2/6
Cupressus Macrocarpa —Liable to die out, therefore cannot be recommended	50	p.d.	6d.
Cupressus Sempervirens Stricta —Commonly called the Pencil Pine, strict upright habit, ornamental. 1/6, 2/6	35	E	7/6
*Cupressus Torulosus —This is very hardy and makes an excellent shade	100	E	
Eucalyptus— Caesia: Beautiful bright pink flowers, unsurpassed	12	E	2/-

For Shade and Beauty



TREES, LAWNS and SHRUBS, the ideal combination



TRISTANIA CONFERTA, the fastest growing evergreen ornamental shade tree we know of.

Forestiana: Unique mallee, lovely golden flowers, red pods	15	E	2/-
Astringens: Good tannin bark	30	E	2/-
Grossa: Foliage glossy green, lovely golden flowers	60	E	2/-
Erythrocorys: Large primrose flowers. Excellent	15	E	2/-
Leuhmannii: Good shelter and shade. Tree very hardy	15	E	2/-
Erythronema: Handsome red flowers	12	E	2/-
Hakea Eucalyptoides: Dwarf. Clusters red and yellow	8	E	2/-
Torquata: Beautiful coral red flowers	20	E	2/-

Globulus: Quick growing hardy tree	60	E	2/-
Cornicalie			
Ficifolia: Crimson flowers	20	E	2/-
Gomphacephala: Extra strong timber	80	E	2/-
Citriodora: Lemon scented gum. Very beautiful tree	80	E	2/-
Botryoides: Handsome hardy tree suitable for street	60	E	2/-
*Eucalyptus Citriodora—(Lemon-scented Gum). Excellent, for it requires very little water		E	
*Eucalyptus Ficifolia—(Scarlet Flowering Gum). The fact that this tree is the leading feature of King's Park, proves that it is not only an excellent shade ornamental tree, but a handsome flowerer	15	E	1/3
*Eucalyptus Corynocalyx—(Sugar Gum) This is well-suited to very dry areas. Excellent for shelter purposes (doz.)		E	10/-
*Erythrina Coraldendron—Another deciduous tree full of beautiful leaves in the Summer, and in the Winter when the leaves have fallen, it is a mass of beautiful red blooms.	25	D	
Ficus Australis—(Port Jackson Fig)	60	E	
Ficus Benjaminii—(The Weeping Fig)	40	E	
Ficus Elastica—(The true India Rubber Tree)	60	E	
Ficus Macrophylla—(Moreton Bay Fig)	100	E	
Ficus Religiosa—(Banyan). Sacred Fig of India, splendid trees for rock soil, where it is difficult to grow ordinary trees, they will grow anywhere	50	E	1/3
*Grevillea Robusta—Orange, a magnificent tree with beautiful fern-like leaves, the silky oak of Queensland. A useful timber	50	E	1/3
Harpephyllum Kafrum—Tall evergreen tree, suitable as specimen or for avenue purposes, known as Kaffir plum	30		2/-
Ilex Aquifolium—(English Holly)	20	D	
*Jacaranda Mimosaeifolia—Blue, a gorgeous, flowering half tree, with graceful fern-like foliage	30	E	1/3
Juniperus Africana—Dwarf species, suitable for specimens or for growing in tubs	6		2/6
Juniperus Bermudiana—Thirty feet Pencil Cedar	30		4/6
*Juniperus Chinensis—Hardy and vigorous bushy growth	20	E	
Lagunaria Paterson—Pink, suitable for situations exposed to the sea	25	E	
*Latania Bornonica—This is another fan-leaved Palm, and is a native of Japan	10	E	2/6
Lourus Nobilis—(Sweet Bay). A splendid hardy tree, with leaves highly perfumed	30	E	
Ligustrum Lucidum—White	20	E	
*Lirodendron Tulipiferum—(Tulip Tree) A noble tree, with splendid foliage and handsome flowers; likes cold climate	60	E	

Shade Trees ensure also Privacy and Wind Break

Magnolia Grandiflora —White, grand ornamental shrubs, profuse bloomers, and fine foliage. Grandiflora is about the noblest flowering tree known. Large and beautifully perfumed flowers	30	E	2/6
Melia Azedarach —Lilac (White Cedar). A most rapid-growing and profuse flowering tree, very hardy, useful for new plantations	40	D	
Nerium —(Oleander) Constance de Gazelli. Red	20	E	
Nerium —Felix Bourquet. Pale saffron, inside buds rosy, single	20	E	
Nerium —Felix Galen. Salmon pink, semi-double	20	E	
Nerium —Jean Galen. Large Pink	20	E	
Nerium —Jean Peyre. Light Pink	20	E	
Nerium —Madam Celestine. Single, White	20	E	
Nerium —Mrs. F. Reeding. Salmon, shaded rose. An entirely distinct sort	20	E	
Nerium —Souv. de Felix Dunal. Pink	20	E	
Pepper —Japanese. Beautiful graceful tree handsome red clusters. Highly recommended. Particularly hardy.	40	E	
Phoenix Canariensis —Tall wide-spreading and hardy palm. Highly recommended	20	E	2/6
*Phoenix Dactylifera —The genuine Date Palm	30	E	2/6
Phoenix Reclinata — Reclining Canariensis			2/6
*Phoenix Roebelini —A very graceful dwarf grower	10	E	2/6
Pinus Densiflora —Japanese Red Pine			2/6
Pinus Halepensis —(Aleppo Pine)	80	E	
Pinus Insignis — The most popular quickest growing pine offered. known as Radiata in New Zealand	80	E	
Pinus Maritima —(Syn. Pinaster). Rather yellow foliage	50	E	
Pinus Pinaster —Claimed by experts to be more suitable for our conditions; heavier and coarser foliage	80	E	
Platanus Orientalis —(Plane) Ornamental. This is another splendid shade tree, but likes a moist situation, or does well near the river or the sea		E	2/6
Poplar Lombardy —Tall pencil habit; rich green. Highly ornamental. Recommended as breakwind. Not drought-resisting. 2/6, 4/6, 10/6	60	D	
Poplar Golden —Beautiful golden foliage, dwarf habit compared with Lombardy	30	D	4/6
Quercus Robur —The green English oak	50	D	1/6
Quercus Coccinea —The Scarlet Oak. Autumn foliaged. The finest scarlet oak in existence	50	D	2/6
Retinospera Plumosa — Light feathery leaves beautiful shape. Purely specimen tree or for avenues		E	4/6
Retinospera Squarosa — Dwarf habit, mainly for growing in tubs		E	4/6
Salix Babylonia —(Weeping Willow). The Willow is most attractive in Spring when bursting into leaf; it will grow in wet situations	60	E	
Schinus Molle —(Pepper Tree). One of the best ornamental tree shrubs in cultivation, hardy and very graceful habit (doz.)	2/	E	10/-
Sequoia Sempervirens —The Californian Redwood, claimed to be the largest growing tree in the world	300	E	2/6
Sparmanlia Africana —White	20	E	
Sparmanlia —Fl. pl. White, hardy and useful shrub	20	E	
Spathodia Campanulata —West African Tulip Tree. Masses of orange scarlet flowers. Recommended for local conditions	30	D	5/-

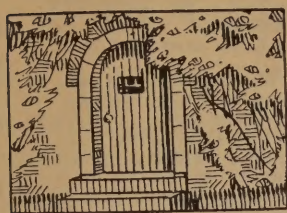


CUPRESSUS TORULOSUS
Ornamental tree

Stenocarpus Cunninghami —Crimson. An exceedingly handsome tree, with highly ornamental foliage, and brilliant flowers	30		
Sterculia Diversifolia —(Kurrajong)	30	E	
Sterculia Acerifolia —(The Flame Tree). Hardy trees adapted for any climate	30	E	
*Salisburia Adiantifolia —(Maiden Hair Tree). This is a relic of very ancient flora. In years gone by, it was always treated as a sacred tree	40	E	
*Salisburia Adiantifolia Variegata —Beautiful fine variegated foliage, suitable for cold districts	30	E	
Taxodium Distichum —Deciduous cypress. Leaves turn glorious brick colour in autumn	50	D	2/6
Thuja Orientalis Aurea —(The Book Leaf Cypress). Makes an excellent compact shrub	8	E	
Tristiana Conferta —(Lophostemon). A magnificent fast-growing hardy shade tree, highly ornamental	50	E	
Virgilia Capensis —Rosy purple flowers	20	E	2/-

Creepers and Climbing Plants

Those varieties marked (*)
we specially recommend.



These graceful, hardy, free-flowering Creepers are ideal for growing over pergolas or fences, or for covering ugly objects, stumps, etc. Many of the types indicated here are fast-growers, and produce most delightful blooms. Those marked "E" are evergreens, and those marked "D" deciduous. Prices: 1/- each. Others at catalogued prices. (Larger plants at 1/3).

* <i>Ampelopsis hederacea</i> (Virginia Creeper). The large leaved variety	20	D	
<i>Ampelopsis Sieboldii</i> variegata. Beautiful white and pink variegated foliage	15	D	
<i>Ampelopsis velutina</i> . Hardy foliage plants, most attractive in Autumn, when the leaves assume a brilliant crimson colour. They cling to almost anything. The small leaved variety	20	D	
<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> . Rose, beautiful cluster of flowers	50	F	
* <i>Aristolochia Elegans</i> . Purple and white	12	E	1/6
<i>Asparagus sprengeri</i> (Hanging Basket)	4	E	
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> . (The Creeper)	3	E	
* <i>Asparagus tenuissimus</i> .—Climbing asparagus ferns	6	E	
* <i>Bignoni Australis</i> (Wonga Wonga vine). Bright showy flower	30	E	
<i>Bignoni capreolata</i> .—Orange and red	20	E	
<i>Bignoni cheriere</i> .—Scarlet	20	E	
<i>Bignoni excelsa</i> .—Cream	20	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea braziliense</i> .—Rose	20	E	2/6
* <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> .—Mauve	16	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> Sanderiana.—Violet	16	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea Laterata</i> .—Brick red	20	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea magnifica</i> . Reddish purple	-5	E	
* <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> — Majenta. Nothing can surpass the grandeur and brilliancy of these truly magnificent climbers	25	F	2/-
<i>Bougainvillea Rosea</i> .—Light flesh pink	E	2/-	
<i>Bougainvillea</i> , Mrs. Butt (New).—Small, crimson flower, dark foliage, non prickly	E	2/6	
* <i>Canavallia Bonariensis</i> .—Pink. One of the most rapid growing climbers, beautiful glossy green foliage and pink flowers	50	E	2/0
* <i>Cobaea scandens</i> .—Purple. Seeds also available	20	E	
* <i>Cobaea scandens</i> , alba. — White. Quick growing, large handsome flowers	20	F	
<i>Clematis Jackmani</i> .—Varieties	10	D	
* <i>Dolichos lignosus</i> .—Pink	25	E	
* <i>Dolichos lignosus</i> , alba.—White. Very fast growing, good for covering unsightly objects	25	E	
<i>Ficus stipulata</i> (Climbing Fig)	25	E	
<i>Ficus minima</i> (Climbing Fig). Clinging to walls, trees, fences, etc. Useful for covering unsightly objects	15	E	
* <i>Hedera helix variegata</i>	20	E	
<i>Hedera tricolor marinata</i> . Very useful robust looking climbers, with beautiful foliage	10	E	
Honeysuckle (see <i>Lonicera</i>)			
<i>Hoya variegata</i> . Lovely climbers	4	E	2/6
* <i>Hoya carnosia</i> (Wax flower). Pale pink	12	E	
<i>Ipomaea alba grandiflora</i> .—White moon flower	20	E	
* <i>Ipomaea digitata</i> .—Rose	15	D	
* <i>Ipomaea Leari</i> .—Blue. Most rapid growers, with large showy flowers	50	E	
Ivy (see <i>Hedera</i>)			
* <i>Jasminum gracilliss.</i> —Cream	10	E	
* <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> .—White	15	E	
<i>Jasminum officinale</i> .—White	10	E	
<i>Jasminum primulinum</i> .—Yellow, large flowering. Fragrant, chaste, and beautiful flowers	10	E	
* <i>Kennedya nigricans</i> .—Almost black. A most attractive plant, producing a profusion of its very dark glossy flowers	15	E	
* <i>Lonicera caprifolium</i> .—English Honey-suckle	15	E	
* <i>Lonicera aurea reticulata</i> .—White	10	E	
* <i>Lonicera flexuosa</i> .—White	15	E	
* <i>Lonicera japonica</i> .—Yellow	15	E	
* <i>Lonicera rubrum</i> .—Red	10	E	
* <i>Lonicera semperflorens</i> .—Scarlet and climbers of rapid growth yellow. Grand hardy, fragrant	15	E	
* <i>Manettia bicolor</i> .—A brilliant and beautiful dwarf climber	4	E	
* <i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> .—White. A grand free flowering climber, beautiful	25	D	
* <i>Medeala asparagoides</i>	6	E	1/-
Moonflower (see <i>Ipomaea</i>)			
* <i>Passiflora Constance Elliott</i> .—White			
* <i>Passiflora edulis</i> (Passion fruit). Fast growing, with most attractive flowers	12	E	6d.
* <i>Phaseolus caracalla</i> (Snail flower). Lavender. One of the finest climbers, producing a profusion of blooms of curious snail-like form	30	E	1/3
* <i>Quisqualis indica</i> . Red. A neat, graceful plant	20	E	
<i>Rhyncospermum jasminoides</i> . White	15	E	
<i>Rhyncospermum jasminoides</i> variegata. White. Variegated	10	E	
<i>Rhyncospermum radicans</i> . White	8	E	
<i>Rhyncospermum radicans</i> variegata. White. Exceedingly pretty and fragrant flowers	6	E	1/3
Snail Flower (see <i>Phaseolus</i>)			
<i>Solanum Jasminoides grandiflora</i> . White	20	E	
* <i>Solanum Seaforthianum</i> . Beautiful clusters of blue flowers. (Potato creeper)	15	E	
* <i>Solanum Wendlandi</i> . Superb Summer flowering vines. Colour, an attractive shade of lavender blue, strikingly beautiful	20	D	
<i>Solandra Grandiflora</i> (New).—Yellow flowers	E	2/-	
<i>Solandra grandiflora</i> . Flesh colour. Large trumpet-shaped flowers, very showy	20	D	
* <i>Stephanotis floribunda</i> . White. A beautiful perfume, climber	10	E	2/-
<i>Stigmaphyllon ciliatum</i> . Yellow. Large showy foliage and pretty flowers	20	E	
<i>Tacsonia ignea</i> . Scarlet	20	E	
<i>Tacsonia Mollissima</i> . Crimson. (White passion fruit)	E	1/3	

Hedges that are Beautiful and ensure Privacy

* <i>Tecoma Jasminoides</i> —Vigorous grower, pink trumpet-shaped flowers, with a mauve throat	E			
* <i>Tecoma Lindeleyana</i> —Lilac flower, blooms in Summer	E			
* <i>Tecoma Rosea</i> —Rosy lilac, looks well kept clipped	E			
* <i>Tecoma Tweediana</i> —Climber with long yellow flowers	E			
* <i>Tecoma Venusta</i> —Blossoms in Winter, beautiful finger-like orange flowers. Probably the finest of all <i>Tecomas</i>	E	1/3		
* <i>Tecoma Grandiflora</i> —Orange trumpet-shaped flowers and vigorous grower	D	1/6		
* <i>Tecoma Magnifica</i> —Slightly deeper in colour than <i>Grandiflora</i> , otherwise the same	D			
* <i>Tecoma Guilfoylei</i> —As in the previous case the growth is identical; but the shade is extra pale, more so even than <i>Grandiflora</i>			D	
* <i>Tecoma Radicans</i> —Deep scarlet flowers			D	
* <i>Thunbergia Gibsonii</i> —Brilliant orange	15	E		
* <i>Thunbergia Grandiflora</i> —Lilac. Splendid fast-growing climbers	20	E		
* <i>Thunbergia Laurifolia</i> —Pale blue			2/-	
<i>Vitis, Alicante. Bouche (New)</i> —The bronze leaves have earned for it the name of <i>Crimson Glory Vine</i> . Deciduous				1/6
<i>Virginian Creeper</i> (see <i>Ampelopsis</i>)				
<i>Wax Flower</i> (see <i>Hoya</i>)				
* <i>Wistaria Sinensis</i> —Lilac	20	D	1/3	
<i>Wistaria Sinensis, Alba</i> —White	20	D	1/3	
<i>Wistaria Multijuga</i> —Dark purple	20	D	1/3	

Hedge Plants

TO-DAY'S preference towards the cool bungalow and mission type home has not in any way done away with hedges. It must be admitted however, that the tall thick hedge of not long ago is steadily being replaced with the lower and more compact type, usually grown fence high. The bushier plant is more desirable as it ensures more privacy.

Generally speaking three feet apart is a fair distance to plant, except where otherwise recommended. Holes should be dug three feet deep and square and a liberal amount of stable manure and lime added; during the first summer the plants should be watered at least every two days until well established. Prices as marked; six plants charged at dozen rate.

<i>Bougain Glabra</i> —This makes a beautiful hedge, when once established. It is entirely different to the other varieties, being of a bushier nature, more prolific in growth, and freer flowerer. Kept clipped it should never become a pest. Plant 4 feet apart. 10/-, 12/- to 18/- dozen, according to size.				
<i>Cupressus Lambertiana</i> —Very similar to the <i>Macrocarpa</i> , but prettier on account of its somewhat flatter leaves. It does not die back. Plant 4 feet apart. Plants 30/- dozen.				
<i>Cupressus Macrocarpa</i> —This pine-like hedge is most desirable, although some plants are liable to die out. Plants, 6/-, 9/-, and 12/- dozen.				
<i>Cupressus Lucida</i> —This is another very attractive hedge. It always looks the same, and does not, like some hedges, have scraggy periods. The leaves are variegated, and always are glossy, or, as some people remark, it appears varnished. Plant 4 feet apart. 10/- dozen.				
<i>Golden Privet</i> —A very beautiful hedge, which, if well manured and watered during its younger stage, should make fairly rapid growth. It looks well all the year round. 8/-, 10/-, 12/- dozen.				
<i>Diosma</i> —Cannot be excelled as a dwarf hedge or border, scented foliage. 8/- dozen	E			
<i>Flowering Privet</i> —Beautiful, highly scented cream flowers. Highly recommended. 9/-, 12/- dozen	E			
<i>Lantanas</i> —Hardy free flowering. The dwarf mauve <i>Lantanas</i> makes a good border. 6/- dozen	E			
<i>Myrtle English</i> —Glossy green leaves with white flowers. Compact. 10/- dozen	E			
<i>Pittosporum Undulatum</i> —Probably the most popular hedge of to-day. The leaves are long and glossy, and it bears a white scented flower. 8/-, 10/-, and 12/- dozen.				
<i>Plumbago Capensis</i> —The leaves of the <i>Plumbago</i> are small, and it bears a small blue flower. It is of vigorous growth, and is in all ways a most desirable hedge, 8/-, 10/-, 12/- dozen.				
<i>Pyracantha</i> —Exceptionally hardy. Bears clusters of beautiful berries. Used extensively for hedges in Canberra. 12/- dozen	E			
<i>Rhamnus</i> —Inclined to be slow in growth, but makes a very compact beautiful dark green hedge, 8/-, 10/- and 12/- dozen.				
<i>Roses</i> —Very few people realize what the Climbing <i>Roses</i> offer them for the making of a really fine hedge. They grow close and compact when closely clipped, and look handsome when out in bloom. The <i>Polyantha</i> varieties are more suitable for low hedges, and the taller sorts, such as <i>White and Pink Maman Cochets</i> , <i>Grus au Teplitz</i> , <i>Papa Gontier</i> , <i>Red Letter Day</i> and <i>Radiance</i> . Plant 4 feet apart, 12/- dozen.				
<i>Rosemary</i> —Another excellent dwarf hedge. Highly scented foliage. 10/- dozen	E			
<i>Salt Bush</i> —Very hardy. Beautiful glaucous foliage. Clips well. Highly recommended. 6/- dozen	E			
<i>Tecoma Capensis</i> —Reddish flowers; hardy. Highly recommended. 10/- dozen	E			
<i>Victorian Tl-Tree</i> —This is a hedge we recommend in preference to all other varieties. It is of very strong growth, and flowers practically not at all; it does exceedingly well in sand, and is the quickest grower we know of. We specially recommend it for coastal areas. 8/-, 10/- and 12/- dozen.				

General FRUIT



List of TREES

BUY and rely on Fruit Trees from Dawson Harrisons. Special attention to their cultivation is a significant feature of our Forrest Field grounds. Every fruit tree we sell is, we believe, the best procurable. We begin right, by procuring our budwood from reliable sources. This entails heavy expense, but is justified by the realisation that growers, particularly those of Citrus fruits, must have excellent stock.

The following List of Fruit Trees comprise the best kinds available. The prices quoted are for strong stock. Extra large trees are slightly higher in price. Special prices for large quantities quoted with pleasure.

BEFORE PLANTING.—We desire to bring before your notice the necessity of cutting back before planting, not pruning for fruit, because generally speaking it is better for the tree to make growth the first year rather than fruit. A tree undergoes a drastic change when we sell it to you, because the tap and other roots are considerably cut when it is taken out, with the result that the remaining portion of roots have to supply the nutriment to keep the tree alive. To balance this root-cutting, we recommend that you cut the top hard back, spreading the roots of the deciduous or unballad Citrus trees out when planting, and tramping the earth round the roots, and well watering. In planting, a hole 3 feet deep and 3 feet square should be sufficient, with a liberal amount of stable manure, and a shovel full of lime added. Afterwards a light dressing of potash round the roots well dug in at intervals. If these directions are carried out no difficulty in any way should occur.

Fifty trees will be charged at the hundred rate, six at the dozen rate. Special prices will be given for large lots.

NEW WALNUT, WILSON'S WONDER

A tremendous amount of interest of late years in the Eastern capitals has been directed to the new budded "Wilson's Wonder" Walnut, so much so that to-day the demand for this new tree has exceeded the output. This nut was imported some ten years ago, but it was not then available, as a suitable stock had to be secured on which to bud it, but now this new stock has been found, it is possible to offer budded trees that will go into bearing as quickly as Apricots and Peaches. In the past, walnuts have been raised from seed, and this being so, they could not be depended upon to come true to type, and they also required so many years before they fruited. This walnut is budded on the Black Spanish Walnut which is resistant to the Bacteria Disease which in the past has attacked walnuts. The reason why Wilson's Wonder Walnut fruits so quickly is because the base of the matured wood, transferred from the parent tree already fruiting, would naturally fruit during the first. From our own experience, we have found that two-year-old trees carried nuts very successfully, and have this year found that even yearling-trees carried quite a good selection of nuts. It is very difficult to realise the wonderful free fruiting shown by this grand new strain.

Probably the most remarkable feature about Wilson's Wonder is the remarkable size of the fruits; these nuts average about 2 inches in length, and are fully three times the size of ordinary walnuts. Another advantage is that it is soft-shelled, and can therefore be easily opened with the fingers, whilst it has only thin papery sections inside, and naturally the kernel content is very high. From South Australia we have a report that three-year-old trees bear 16 to the pound, but later go on to 22 to the pound. Thus it can be seen from a commercial viewpoint what a valuable proposition this would be, seeing that they usually realise 2/- per pound on the local market, and that such a crop can be secured from 2 to 3 years' growth. Owing to the popularity of this new walnut, we would suggest that you place your order as early as possible. The price of the tree is 10/-, but we cannot guarantee delivery right through the season.

APPLES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Cleopatra or New York Pippin—One of the best for dry districts, keeps and carries well, fruit above medium size, greenish yellow tinged with brown on sunny side, oblong shape, tree strong grower, and heavy bearer.

Dunn's Seedling or Munroe's Favourites—One of the best Apples for all purposes; tree hardy and prolific, good keeper, and of the best for cooking, fruit large clear yellow, red where exposed, flat shape, late

Gravenstein—Ripens in February, early bearer, fruit fairly large, ale yellow, pencilled with red and orange; good for dessert or cooking, moderately good keeper.

Granny Smith—The most popular Apple grown, but most suitable for cold climates. Highly recommended.

Irish Peach—Good bearer, but not a keeper, does not blight; fruit medium size, yellow with red streaks; ripens in January.

Jonathan—Ripens in March nad keeps till mid-winter, early bearer, fruit medium to large, clear bright yellow covered with red, succeeds wherever grown.

Yates—Improved dessert Apple of good flavour, highly coloured, a good keeper, but useful on account of earliness.

Rome Beauty—The most profitable Apple to grow, does well in deep heavy loam, good bearer and splendid keeper, fruit large to very large, and highly coloured.

Rokewood or Bullock's Seedling—First-class dessert Apple of good keeping and carrying quality, great bearer, fruit roundish, oblate, deep orange, heavily shaded with crimson, and dotted with brown russet; very late.

Consult Us regarding your Pest Problems

APRICOTS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Large Early**—Very hardy, heavy bearer, fruit large and of good colour.
- Moorpark**—Large round, orange with dark specks, orange with brownish red on sunny side, juicy and well flavoured, medium, shy bearer.
- Mansfield Seedling**—Somewhat like Moorpark, skin deep orange with a few red dots, very heavy bearer.
- Newcastle Early**—The earliest fair size Apricot, ripens a week after Red Masculine, and a fortnight before Oullin's Early Peach, fruit medium size, round, rich golden yellow with a brilliant red cheek.
- Oullin's Early**—Large, of most delicious flavour, yellow to deep orange, mottled with dark brown, flesh yellow, ripens early in December, the best of all Apricots.
- Royal**—Large with red cheeks, excellent.

ALMONDS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Brandes Jordan**—Tender shell, strong grower, the best.
- Burbank's Seedling**—A great bearer, flowers much later than other sorts.
- Commercial**—Soft shell, early.
- Chellaston**—Soft shell, early.
- Nes Plus Ultra**—Extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches, all over the twigs. Nuts large and long.

CHERRIES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Early Purple Guigne**—The earliest, ripens before middle of November, dark purple, very large, nearly round.
- Florence**—The best late sort, ripening about the end of November, fruit pale yellow, mottled and flushed with bright red.

FIGS

1/9 to 3/6 each; 18/- to 30/- per dozen.

- Adam**—Large purple fruit, strong grower.
- Brown Turkey**—One of the earliest, very prolific, fruit large, oblong, skin brownish red with blue bloom, sweet, flesh pink, ripens about middle of December.
- Brunswick**—Fruit light brown, large, ripens early in December.
- Smyrna**—Recommended for drying.
- White Adriatic**—Delicious fruit, medium size pyriform, skin greenish yellow, very thin, dries well.
- White Genoa**—Skin green, flesh red, tree strong and vigorous grower, very prolific, one of the best.

NECTARINES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Fertile du Poitou**—Enormous fruit, marbled with purple red and entirely red on the sunny side; freestone.
- Gold Mine**—Fruit bright bronzy red, freestone with very small pit, flesh cream, very juicy, with rich vinous flavour.
- Hunt's Tawny**—Early, medium sized fruit, pale orange with dark red cheek, mottled with numerous russety spots, flesh deep orange, juicy.

PEACHES

Worked on Seedling Peach Stocks.
1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Aunt Becky**—Large, roundish, rich deep red in the sun, sweet and juicy.
- Brigg's Red May**—The best of early Peaches, ripens middle of December, fruit medium size to large, with white skin and rich red cheek, flesh greenish white, very juicy.
- Downing**—Large, round, pale green, almost entirely covered with purplish crimson, freestone, ripens December, better than Brigg's.
- Dunhelm**—A new Peach, medium size, nearly covered with red, and of fine flavour, ripens end of November.
- Elberta**—Fruit very large, golden yellow, with enough blush to make it showy, flesh yellow, red at the pit.
- Foster**—Fruit uniformly large, deep orange with crimson cheek, flesh yellow, rich and juicy.
- King Edward**—Medium yellow, flushed red, blooms early, slip, sweet, requires high situation, extra early.
- Triumph**—Large yellow, covered with red flesh, yellow, excellent flavour, good bearer.
- Watt's Early**—Medium size, creamy flushed red, blooms early.
- Royal George**—Large red, good, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper.
- Ruby Red**—Large, bright red, flesh white, cling, heavy cropper.
- Early Elberta**—One of the best, its beauty and size commanding top prices.

PEARS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Bartlett or Williams' Bon Chretien**—The most profitable Pear, very prolific, large clear yellow, with delicate blush on sunny side.
- Citron des Carmes**—The best of the earliest sorts, ripening early in December, fruit small, skin smooth and thin, yellowish green with a faint tinge of red.
- Fertility**—Fruit large, of brilliant colour and high flavour.
- Josephine de Malines**—A splendid winter variety, fruit medium flattened, pale yellow, flesh white tinted rose, juicy, sweet.
- Kieffer's Hybrid**—Good variety for canning, fruit medium to large, oval pyriform, rich golden yellow sprinkled with small dots, reddish on sunny side.

PLUMS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Diamond**—Extra large, oval, almost black, heavy bloom, good cropper.
- President**—Large oblong, purple with white dots, heavy bloom, flesh firm, good bearer.

JAPANESE PLUMS

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- Burbanks**—Fruit almost globular, large cherry red, mottled with yellow, flesh deep yellow, ripens in January.
- Cillmax**—Very large bright crimson, good flavour, slip, sometimes shy, ripens Christmas.
- Combination**—Fruit large, globular, very uniform in size, straw colour.
- Delaware**—Like Satsuma, but late.
- First**—One of the earliest fruit of medium size, pale amber with blush on sunny side.
- Kelsey**—Fruit large, about two inches in diameter, prolific.
- October Purple**—Large purple, flesh yellow, sweet, prolific.
- Santa Rosa**—Large purple crimson, heavy bloom, flesh light red.
- Satsuma**—Medium round, skin deep purplish red, flesh dark red.
- Shiro**—Medium large, amber yellow, slip, first-class quality.
- Wickson**—A cross between Burbanks and Kelsey, colour deep cherry red, flesh yellow, ripens in February.

All our Stock is produced at our **Forresfield Nurseries**

PRUNES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Giant Prune—Very largest size, deep purple, a heavy cropper.

Prune D'Agén—Medium purple, very sweet, good cropper, dries easily.

Prunus Pisardi—Medium good sort. Red.

Prunus Nigri—Another good variety, purple almost black foliage.

QUINCES

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

Apple Shaped—Large round, bright yellow, excellent flavour, early.

Portugal—Very late, large.

ORANGES

Worked on Citronelle Stock.

From 2/6 each; 27/- dozen.

Balled Trees, 3 and 4 years, 5/-, 7/6 each.

Joppa—A good variety, large size, ablong, smooth and bright, of sweet and high flavour, requires warm situation.

Late Valencia—Strong grower, few thorns, fruit medium size, roundish, oval, skin smooth, ripens early in Spring, commercially next to Navel.

Navelencia—Large, yellow, skin smooth and fine.

Seville—Bitter, fine marmalade orange.

Thompson's Improved Navel—Very similar to Washington Navel, very sweet.

Washington Navel—An excellent orange, the fruit is large, very even and of perfect shape and colour, whilst the pulp is very fine grained. It is remarkably juicy and of splendid flavour.

MANDARINS

Prices the same as Oranges.

Beauty of Glen Retreat—Tree of large size, thornless foliage, fruit large, solid, skin thin and tightly attached.

Emperor—Tree large, upright, good bearer, skin brittle, tearing easily, fruit medium size.

Scarlet—Fruit large, flat in shape, of a very deep colour, much esteemed in warmer parts of the State.

LEMONS

Prices the same as Oranges.

Dawson's Eureka—The best of all Lemons, being above medium size, very even.

Lisbon Lemon—An early bearer, trees large, should be planted 24 feet apart, very thorny.

Variegated Lisbon—Medium fair cropper, leaves and fruit variegated.

Villa Franca—A Summer bearing variety, almost thornless.

GRAPE FRUIT

Balled 3 year trees 5/- and 7/6 each.

Marsh's Seedless—This fruit is becoming very popular in the States. It is of medium size, thin rind, with about half the usual bitter.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Obtainable from May to August.

Dawson's Everbearing Crimson Winter—This finest of all everbearing varieties bears large stalks of beautiful flavour. Strong three-year-old roots 2/- each; 21/- dozen.

Early Albert—The best Summer variety, large, well flavoured and hardy strong roots, 1/6 each, 12/- per dozen.

Topp's Improved Winter—Valuable on account of its earliness, hardy and of excellent flavour. Roots 9d. each; 6/- dozen.

ROOTED VINES

Strong one-year-old Vines 9d. each; 6/- per dozen; 20/- per 100, unless otherwise priced.

Strong two-year-old Vines in most varieties 1/6 each; 12/- per dozen; 40/- per 100.

Two-year Vines generally fruit 12 months after planting.

Special Quotations for large quantities.

Black Hamburg—Probably the best known grape, great market variety.

Black Prince—Berries large oval, juicy, good flavour, splendid table grape.

Flame Tokay—Berries large, pale red, flesh firm and sweet.

Gross Colman—A round rather large black grape of good flavour.

Lady's Finger—White long berries, late.

Muscat of Alexandra—Large berries, oval, satiny.

Muscat Gordo Blanco—A good table variety, carries well, heavy bearer.

Purple Cornichon—A black Lady's Finger.

Sweet Water—Old favourite, early.

Wortley Hall—A late black variety, berries and bunches very large.

Zante Currant—Small seedless berries.

Duke of Buccleugh—This new variety is a real champion. The fruit is globular, large, and borne in large bunches. It fruits very freely, and is a mid-season variety. Whilst the fruit is jet black, and of excellent flavour. Very highly recommended as a first-class table grape.

NOTE—Less than six vines of a kind will be charged at single rate.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Bananas—Plantains from 1/6 each to 13/- per doz.

Blackberries—9d. each, 8/- dozen.

Currants—White, Red or Black, 9d. each, 7/6 doz., 50/- per 100.

Guavas—Cherry or red evergreen, 2/- each; Yellow large 1/6 each.

Gooseberry—Green, Yellow or Red, 1/6 each, 10/- per dozen.

Loquat—Selected Seedlings 2/6 each; extra large plants from 5/- each.

Mulberry—English fruit, black, 2/6 each.

Olive—Selected Seedlings 1/6 each, 12/- per dozen.

Passion Fruit—According to size, from 9d. each, 6/- per dozen.

Persimmon—Several varieties, 3/- each.

Pomegranate—From 1/6 each.

STRAWBERRIES

Melba or Uptip—One of the best in cultivation, 1/- per dozen, 5/- per 100.

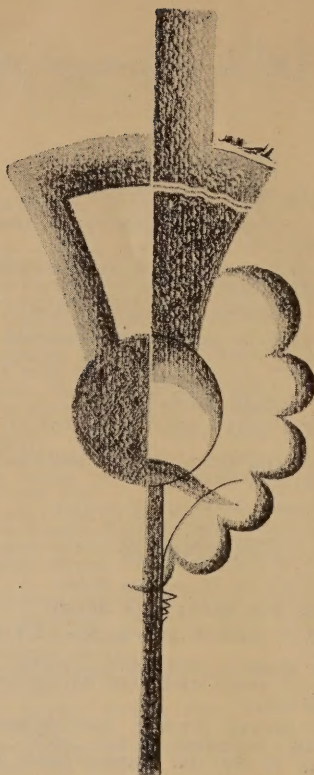
Sharpless—A very hardy variety, very large fruit, bright red, 1/- dozen, 5/- per 100.

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THE DESCRIPTION UNDER WHICH OUR SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS AND TUBERS ARE SOLD SIGNIFIES NO MORE THAN THAT WE BELIEVE THEY HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM RELIABLE STOCKS AND IN NO CASE DOES THE DESCRIPTION SIGNIFY THAT THE RESULTANT CROP WILL GROW TRUE TO SUCH DESCRIPTION. WE ONLY OFFER AND SELL OUR GOODS SUBJECT TO THE STIPULATION THAT BY ACCEPTING AND/OR TAKING DELIVERY OF THEM, THE PURCHASER AGREES TO WAIVE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED TERM OR CONDITION OF THE CONTRACT THAT THE GOODS ARE OF THE DESCRIPTION UNDER WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN OFFERED AND SOLD, AND ARE FIT FOR ANY PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE PURCHASER HAS EXPRESSLY OR BY IMPLICATION MADE KNOWN TO US THEY ARE REQUIRED, AND TO WAIVE ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY AS TO THEIR GROWTH, DESCRIPTION, PRODUCTIVITY OR QUALITY AND TO DISCHARGE US FROM ANY LIABILITY IF THE GOODS ARE FOUND TO BE OF A DIFFERENT DESCRIPTION, OR INFERIOR QUALITY OR TO CONTAIN IMPURITIES, OR IF THEY FAIL TO GERMINATE, OR GROW, IF THE PURCHASER IS UNWILLING TO ACCEPT THE GOODS ON THESE TERMS HE MUST FORTHWITH RETURN THEM TO US, AND, IF PAID FOR, WE WILL REFUND THE PRICE."

19

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Total £

Please write distinctly the items and quantities required, and complete this order form with the information as indicated. This will prevent delay in despatch. Refer also to inside cover of catalogue if you have not previously ordered by mail from us.

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Please state how goods are to be sent—per Post, Rail, or Boat, or if care of a Carrier or Agent give full address.

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FOR THE

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FLOWERS TO WEAR. The fashion-wise woman, alert to fashion trends, knows how to enhance her appearance still further with distinctively styled flowers. Send her flowers. Our staff is trained to help you, and we will gladly give you our personal attention.

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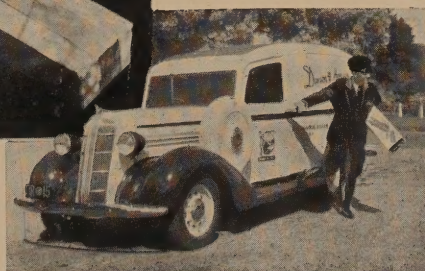
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DAWSON'S FLORAL DEPT.



BEAUTIFUL

New Pansy "Triumph of the Giants"

The plants distinguish themselves by their robust growth, and form compact bushes of round shape, with strikingly large healthy-looking foliage.

The imposing five-spotted flowers, which on long, vigorous stalks surmount the foliage in the most graceful manner, are of enormous size, perfectly round form, original structure, and unusual substance. The individual petals are exceedingly broad and cover each other in such a manner as to make the flowers appear almost double. With most of the flowers, the border of each petal is conspicuously undulated and curled, which gives them a striking and very peculiar appearance, entirely new to this class of plant. Beauty, brilliancy and richness of colour are most striking in this new strain, in which new tones of red are also found. Liberally filled packets, 1/6.

Plant more and more Pansies . . . and use this magnificent strain



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